

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

12 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and forty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the city, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, its editorial printed in the English language. It is a large quarto, with a large, clear, and legible type, and is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a valuable source of information to the community, and is read by a large number of people. It is published by the Mercury Publishing Co., 12 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALBONE LODGE No. 93, N. E. O. P., W. L. M. H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas F. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT LADIES' GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, James H. Goddard, President; Robert S. Franklin, Treasurer; meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings in each month.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P. S. E. Knight, Captain; George A. Wilcox, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings in each month.

NEWPORT GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, W. L. M. H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

## Local Matters.

### Mr. Gell's Services.

Evangelist W. E. Gell, who has been holding special revival services in the city during the past two weeks, has put in some hard work this week. The principal meetings were on Sunday and Thursday, but services have been held all the week. On Sunday there was a large meeting for men only at the Opera House. The crowd was so large that the late comers could obtain standing room only. The Training Station orchestra was in attendance. The attendance was from all classes of men, and the speaker's words were followed with attention. Hon. J. W. Horton, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, presided. Mr. Gell made an able plea for clean living on the part of his hearers.

On the afternoon of Tuesday and Wednesday Mr. Gell spoke at the Thames Street M. E. Church; on Thursday at the Central Baptist, and yesterday and today at the Second Baptist. The evening services have all been in the First Baptist Church. Thursday was a "Day of Preaching and Prayer." At the urgent solicitation of a committee of four ladies from the various churches, most of the business houses of the city closed their doors between the hours of 2:30 and 4:30 in order to allow proprietors and employees to attend the special service at the Central Baptist Church, at which Mr. Gell spoke on the subject of "The Golden Pyramid of Christian Workers." The attendance was very large.

Mr. Gell's services on Thursday were at 10 o'clock at the Friends' Meeting House, "The Holy Spirit and Power;" 12 o'clock at 101 Thames street, men's meeting, led by Mr. R. C. Bacheller; 8 o'clock, business men's service in the Central Baptist Church; 7:30, First Baptist Church, "Where is Hell Located?"

### Malbone Lodge, N. E. O. P.

The officers of Malbone Lodge, No. 93, N. E. O. P., were installed in Mercury Hall Thursday evening by Dr. E. P. Stinson of Tiverton, District Deputy Grand Warden, with a full board of Grand Officers. There was a large delegation present from Priscilla Lodge of Fall River and Mariners Lodge of Tiverton. After the installation ceremonies were over, interesting addresses were made by various members of the visiting Lodges and by Grand Warden Goddard. A past warden's jewel was presented to the retiring warden, William H. Thomas, and a beautiful floral piece to the District Deputy Grand Warden. A collation was served. Malbone Lodge and the Order generally are in a very flourishing condition.

The next evening at which under the auspices of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., will be held in Malbone Hall Tuesday evening, January 23rd.

The Newport Art Parlor, now occupying the second floor of the Mercury Building, where pictures and stationery can be bought at low price.

Mrs. Otis D. Sleeper has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to walk out.

## School Committee Organize.

Superintendent Lull Believes it Time to Think About a New Building.

The school committee held its first meeting of the year Monday evening, all the members being present. Dr. Bradley was chosen temporary chairman and Mr. Perry temporary secretary. After the examination of credentials the board organized by the election of Dr. C. F. Barker as chairman, Mr. H. W. Lull was elected superintendent at a salary of \$3,000.

After the reading of minutes of previous meetings the superintendent's report was read, giving statistics of school attendance and calling attention to the immediate necessity for a new school building. The report of the principal of the Townsend Industrial school was included. The superintendent's report further stated that each school building was equipped with supplies for the term at the beginning of each term, the supplies being under the charge of the principal. The purchase of a number of globes was recommended; also a change in the arithmetics in use in grades II-V.

The report of Truant Officer Topham from December 10, 1900, to January 13, 1901, contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 191; number found to be truants, 7; number out for illness and other causes, 184; number found not attending schools, 6; number sent to public schools, 5; number sent to Catholic schools, 1.

During the past few months complaints were made by teachers that various articles had been stolen from the school and dressing rooms. Since investigating some of the things have been returned. One boy, whom I found had stolen quite a number of articles, was arrested and arraigned for larceny, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Socanisset school during his minority.

The finance committee reported on receipts and expenditures for 1900, and the estimated receipts and expenditures for 1901 as follows:

The receipts of the public school department for the year 1900 were as follows:

City appropriation,	\$38,000 00
Income from Rogers Fund,	1,000 00
Income from King and Medal Funds,	42 22
Income from State for Teachers,	5,231 12
Income from State for High School,	794 00
Income from State for Evening Schools,	430 00
Income from State for Appraisal,	200 00
Income from Post Taxes, etc.,	733 00
Total,	\$46,656 34
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts,	\$8,773 73
Total,	\$55,430 07

The expenditures for 1900 were as follows:

Rogers High School,	\$1,241 75
Townsend School (normal training),	3,940 00
Grammar Schools,	10,461 78
Intermediate Schools,	2,464 70
Primary Schools,	15,792 11
Parish School,	569 40
Kindergarten,	1,221 21
Drawing School,	1,170 00
Musical,	1,493 17
Evening Drawing School,	216 00
Evening Elementary Schools,	2,081 00
Superintendent,	3,000 00
Clerical Assistance,	774 00
Janitors,	6,434 07
Repairs and Improvements,	5,114 20
Fuel,	2,837 17
Cleaning and Whitewashing, Furniture,	500 25
Gas,	321 35
Cost of Telephones,	419 50
Books of Reference,	82 15
Stationery,	11 90
Free Text-books,	2,400 00
Printing and Advertising,	533 61
Books for High School,	307 38
Chemicals,	12 25
Apparatus,	67 65
Supplies,	2,721 07
Incidentals,	721 00
Total,	\$55,250 02

The probable expenditures for the year 1901, estimated after conference with the several standing committees, will be as follows:

Salaries, Teachers,	\$70,000 00
Superintendent, Janitors and Clerk,	10,000 00
Repairs and Improvements,	5,000 00
Fuel,	2,500 00
Cleaning and Whitewashing, Furniture,	1,500 00
Gas,	300 00
Cost of Telephones, Books of Reference and Stationery,	1,100 00
Free Text-books,	2,400 00
Printing and Advertising, Books for High School, Chemicals, Apparatus and Wall Maps,	1,700 00
Supplies,	2,000 00
Laboratory for Pottery and Lintolite,	1,500 00
New floors for Collingdon, Cranston Avenue and Rogers Schools,	1,200 00
Total,	\$104,900 00

Estimated receipts for 1901:

From Post Taxes,	\$60 00
From Rogers Fund,	1,000 00
From King and Medal Funds,	42 22
From Tuition Fees,	2,771 81
From State Appropriation,	7,771 81
Total,	\$11,545 84

The finance committee was directed to appear before the finance committee of the city council with the statement and request an appropriation of \$89,681.

On recommendation of the committee on text books, the purchase of three sets of a reference work was authorized. The committee on Industrial school reported, favoring the Withers and Andrews plan or the addition to the school. The plan was adopted and ordered communicated to the city council. Resolutions on the death of Dr. Peter F. Curley were adopted. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss M. E. Finch for the loan of a piano. A daughter of an out of town resident was ordered admitted to the schools without payment of tuition.

The superintendent's recommendation regarding purchase of globes was referred to the committee on text books. The matter of an appropriation for cleaning and disinfecting the school buildings was discussed, as was also the matter of a new school building on Edward and Farewell streets.

Chairman Barker announced the appointment of the following committees:

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Peckham.  
Teachers—Messrs. Perry, Clarke, Sheffield.  
Text Books—Messrs. Porter, Stevens, Burdick.  
Buildings—Messrs. Bacheller, Cottrell, Stevens.  
Industrial School—Messrs. Sheffield, Bradley, Mrs. Soreham.

### SUB-COMMITTEES.

Rogers High School—Messrs. Bradley, Clarke, Sheffield.  
Collingdon School—Messrs. Perry, Bradley, Cottrell.  
Lenthol School—Messrs. Porter, Burdick, Mrs. Soreham.  
Carey School—Messrs. Porter, Clarke, Stevens.  
Clarke Street School—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Sheffield.  
Cranston Avenue School—Messrs. Perry, Peckham, Bradley.  
Calvert School—Messrs. Clarke, Perry, Cottrell.

Coggeshall School—Messrs. Peckham, Perry, Burdick.  
Potter School—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Mrs. Soreham.  
Willow Street School—Messrs. Stevens, Perry.  
Edward and Farewell Street Schools—Messrs. Porter, Peckham.  
Parish School—Mr. Sheffield, Mrs. Soreham.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Peckham, Cottrell, Bradley.

### COMMITTEES BY GRADES.

First Grammar—Messrs. Clarke, Porter, Bradley.  
Second Grammar—Messrs. Stevens, Bacheller, Cottrell.  
Third Grammar—Mr. Peckham, Mrs. Soreham.  
Fourth Grammar—Messrs. Clarke, Sheffield, Burdick.  
First Intermediate—Messrs. Stevens, Burdick.  
Second Intermediate—Mr. Porter, Mrs. Soreham.  
First Primary—Messrs. Clarke, Bradley.  
Second Primary—Messrs. Bacheller, Cottrell.  
Third Primary—Messrs. Sheffield, Porter.  
Kindergarten—Messrs. Perry, Peckham, Mrs. Soreham.

### Team Pool Tournament.

Thursday evening the first in a series of pool matches between members of the Newport County Club and the Red Men's club was played in the handsome rooms of the former organization. Each club sent a team of eight players. The team from the County Club was the winner by a score of 190 to 137. Refreshments were served and music was enjoyed. The scores were as follows:

County Club.	Red Men.
C. R. Cranford	25
J. H. Stevens	19
George Bliss	25
J. S. Bliss	20
A. B. Linfield	22
Robert Quinn	25
William Clarke	25
Frank Bellows	18
Charles Knowe	23
Arthur Marvel	25
Harry K. Howard	25
George Little	25
Grant M. Smith	25
Frank Bunker	25
William B. Clarke, Jr.	25
George Pollock	11
Totals	190 137

### Election of Officers.

#### Newport Military Band.

President—William Patrick.  
Vice President—Daniel Ross.  
Secretary—Michael Clarke.  
Treasurer—Michael Clarke.  
Principal Musician and Librarian—William Gillingham.  
Organist—Valter Dyring.  
Music Committee—John Dyring and William Gillingham.  
Executive Committee—John W. Coxell, H. Howard Clarke, William D. Sawyer, Harry G. Wilke, Andrew K. Quinn.  
The President announced the following appointments:

#### Newport Business Men's Association.

President—Barth Baker.  
Vice President—George Pierce, William J. Sheffield, Jr., Frederick P. Garretson.  
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.  
Treasurer—William H. Hammett.  
Executive Committee—John W. Coxell, H. Howard Clarke, William D. Sawyer, Harry G. Wilke, Andrew K. Quinn.  
The President announced the following appointments:

#### Arbitration Committee—G. Norman Weaver.

J. W. Horton, Angus McLeod, Clarence H. Knudsen.

#### Committee—Thomas Burlington.

Robert C. Cottrell, George H. Vaueben, William S. Greene, William C. Cozzens, Jr.

#### Committee—John W. Coxell.

Harry G. Wilke, Ralph N. Wood.

#### Committee—Grant P. Taylor, Edwin H. Burdick, John S. Coggeshall.

League Committee—Stearns S. Perry, T. C. McLeod, Henry W. Gillingham, Rogers, Joseph P. Cotton, D. P. A. Jacoby.

#### Public Improvement Committee—Benjamin B. H. Stearns, William P. Sheffield, Jr., William B. Soreham, Jr., H. H. McKeay, Clark Burdick, Augustin C. Titus, T. T. Pittman.

#### Entertainment Committee—L. K. Carr, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., William A. Coggeshall, George H. Draper, Augustus S. Benson.

Miss Newton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Newton, is seriously ill at her parents' residence on Spring street. She is suffering from meningitis, and has trained nurses in constant attendance. Yesterday she was reported as slightly improved.

There are a number of cases of grip in the city, but the disease has not approached anything like the epidemic that is reported from other parts of the country. The cases in this city are mostly of a light nature.

Miss Susan P. Swinburne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Swinburne, is seriously ill with pneumonia at her home on Broadway.

Mrs. Timothy Peckham has returned from an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Vanderbilt-French.

The Wedding Festivities the Most Elaborate and Costly Ever Seen in Newport—Every Detail Passed Off Smoothly.

Monday was a gala day for Newport. Had the event of that day occurred during the summer months it would have aroused considerable interest among the Newport residents, but coming as it did in the midst of the winter season when the summer cottages are closed and few but the permanent residents are in the city, the interest of all the city was aroused. Newport has seen many social affairs of great magnificence—the city is noted for that—but seldom has there been so great a luxury shown as in the wedding of Miss Elsie French to Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

For weeks the preparations had been carried on for the wedding. Large residences were opened here at great expense. Horses and carriages, automobiles and servants were brought over from New York. Whole boarding houses were secured for the accommodation of guests. Large forces of decorators came over to arrange the decorations at Zabriske Memorial Church and at Harbourview, the residence of Mrs. F. O. French. The many gifts to the bride were of such value that they were stored in the vaults of the Aquidneck National Bank.

Last Saturday evening Miss French gave her bridesmaids' dinner at Harbourview, Delmonico serving the meal. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished music. The many presents to the bride were on exhibition during the evening. The guests at the dinner included the bridesmaids, groom, best man, and ushers, besides the immediate family.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the Zabriske Memorial Church at high noon on Monday. The church was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The decorations of the church were especially artistic. The chancel was massed with palms and massive plants, forming a background for the floral decorations, which consisted chiefly of white orchids and lilies of the valley, interwoven with many strands of similar and asparagus vines. The aisles were overhung with baskets set on stands or torches seven feet high, placed at intervals from the door to the chancel. These baskets were filled with blossoming begonias and La Glory a de Lorraine, an exquisite white flower, the foliage and flowers dropping beneath the baskets so as to give a wedding bell effect to each stand, and the several stands forming a beautiful arch through which the bridal party passed to the altar. The side aisles were similarly treated. The walls and windows were wreathed with garlands of orchids and similar, with wedding lilies and bride roses intertwined at intervals. The pulpit and reading desk were decorated with a profusion of white roses and orchids and lilies of the valley.

Many invitations had been issued to attend the ceremony at the church, Newport people being remembered in a kindly manner. A detail of police was in attendance to prevent crowding, and every detail passed off smoothly. As the guests were being seated the organist of the church, Mr. William H. Boone, rendered several selections. As the bridal party entered the church the organ sounded the bridal choros from Loehngin. The vested choir of the church headed the procession, followed by the ushers, the bridesmaids and maid of honor, and the bride with her brother as escort.

The bride's gown was of heavy ivory white satin with a train nearly three yards long. Covering the entire front of the dress from the throat to the lower edge was a scarf of round point lace. The lace was caught here and there with clusters of orange blossoms. The corsage was as usual made high in the throat, with a tall collar of lace, the close fitting sleeves being turned back at the wrists with lace cuffs. The veil was of magnificent Brussels lace which completely covered the gown. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, and niece of the bride; Miss Elsie Bronson, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Bronson; Miss Isabelle Stillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman; and Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray; the ushers, Messrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, Potter Palmer, Jr., Frederic Martin Davies, William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., William P. Burden, Ora Preston, Ernest Iselin and William Bayard Cutting, Jr. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the groom, and the best man Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, brother of the groom.

At the altar the nuptial vows were pledged, Rev. George Hinley Morgan, of New Haven, officiating, after which Rev. Charles H. Beattie pronounced them man and wife. Passing down the aisle the bridal party entered their car-

riages and were driven to Harbourview where the wedding breakfast was served. The house and grounds were elaborately decorated by a firm of New York decorators. About 150 guests were present at the wedding breakfast, served by Delmonico.

After the reception the young couple stole a march on their friends by driving to the Middletown station and there boarded a train for Boston, thence going to Tuxedo.

During the hours of the wedding and reception the streets along which the wedding party passed were thronged with curious citizens. At the church a crowd gathered outside and watched the guests enter and leave the church.

### Recent Deaths.

#### Sarah E. Langley.

Miss Sarah E. Langley died in New York on Saturday last, her sudden death coming as a great shock to her relatives and friends in this city. She had been in New York but two days, having gone there to submit to an operation at the hands of Dr. Bull. The operation was performed Saturday morning, but she failed to recover and death ensued at about one o'clock. The remains were brought to this city, the funeral services being held on Tuesday, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., officiating. The remains were taken to Fairhaven, Mass., for interment.

Miss Langley had been engaged in the millinery business here for a number of years and was well and favorably known. She leaves a brother, Mr. Frederick E. Langley.

### Body Found at Jamestown.

Mr. Daniel W. Arnold on Wednesday discovered the body of a man in an outhouse on the property of Mrs. Ellen Cottrell, Friendship street, Jamestown. He at once notified Officer Hall and the door was removed. The body was identified as that of William L. Carr, who had evidently been dead for a number of weeks. Medical Examiner Ercoyd was summoned from this city and gave permission for the removal of the body. Death was presumably due to exposure.

William L. Carr was a carpenter by trade and had made his home with his mother, Mrs. Susan Carr, until she removed to Saunderstown last fall. Since that time he has been sleeping in bath-houses or wherever fancy led him. The last time that he was known to have been seen was about nine weeks ago and it is believed that death occurred at about that time. The fact that his movements were so uncertain caused no notice to be taken of his disappearance.

Funeral services were held on Thursday and the interment was in the Island cemetery in this city. The deceased leaves a mother, Mrs. Susan Carr, and a brother, Mr. George Carr, of Providence.

### Washington Commandery.

The annual convolve of Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., was held Wednesday evening when the officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed. R. E. Robert S. Franklin was the installing officer and was assisted by E. Henry C. Stevens, Jr. The new enchainment commander, Thomas J. Pierce, is a resident of Wickford. The retiring commander, Thatcher T. Bowler, was presented with a past commander's jewel by the commandery.

The officers elected and installed were as follows:

Commander—Thomas J. Pierce.  
Generalissimo—Joseph Gillingham.  
Captain General—Edward G. Hayward.  
Priate—Arthur B. Comerford.  
Senior Warden—William H. Langley.  
Junior Warden—William G. Wash, Jr.  
Treasurer—David M. Coggeshall.  
Recorder—David Stevens.  
Sergeant at Arms—Shiner B. Gladding.  
Asst. Standard Bearer—M. Clinton King.  
Sword Bearer—John D. Richardson.  
Warder—William H. Walcott.  
Chief Guard—Robert C. Bacheller.  
Second Guard—Arthur F. Portland.  
First Guard—Thomas E. Sherman.  
Organist—James H. Barney.  
Cemeter—J. G. Gillingham.  
Trustees—William J. Underwood, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., John P. Sanborn.

### The Bailey's Trial.

Torpedo boat Bailey, which, on her visit to this city some weeks ago, was prevented from completing her speed trial, owing to a slight accident, was given another turn on Thursday, for the purpose of standardizing her wheels before the official speed trial. The trial was under the direction of the naval board of inspection, Mr. Charles L. Seabury, president of the company that built the Bailey, was on board. The trial demonstrated the fact that the new craft is a flier, her best record being 30.8 knots an hour. The contract calls for a speed of 30 knots. After the test on Thursday, the Bailey was taken to New London, where her official speed trial will take place today.

A well known physician said yesterday that a case of typhoid fever had developed in a family on the island, and that the person who is ill had been selling milk in this city.

## To Amend the Bird Law.

The boatmen and sportsmen of Newport and vicinity have been much annoyed this winter by the law recently passed relative to a close season for black duck and other sea fowl. The boatmen have made in previous seasons a fairly good income by taking out parties of hunters during the winter but this year that source of revenue has been cut off by the law protecting sea fowl after December 31. The open season is from August 15 to December 31, but as the shooting here amounts to practically nothing until cold weather sets in the local sportsmen are practically prohibited from shooting these birds.

Representative William P. Clarke, Jr., of this city, on Tuesday, introduced in the General Assembly the following act to remedy this condition of affairs:

Section 4 of chapter 736 of the Public Laws, passed at the January session, 1900, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sections 1, 2 and 3, of chapter 112, shall not apply to the shooting of woodcock, ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, and quail, commonly called bob-white, from the 15th day of October to the 15th day of December, inclusive; black duck, woodcock, teal, or any of the so-called duck species, except coot and scoters, from the 1st day of November to the 31st day of March, inclusive; peep, plover, snipe, sandpiper, sniderling, water and lesser yellow legs, curlew and rails, from the 15th day of July to the 15th day of December, inclusive.

Sec. 2 is the enacting clause.

### Held for Grand Jury.

George F. Simmons, of Little Compton, was arraigned before Judge Baker in the District Court on Tuesday, two charges being brought against him. The defendant waived examination on the charge of assault on Charles Bone and claimed a hearing on the burglary charge. He was represented by Mr. Clark Burdick, and Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., conducted the prosecution in behalf of the town. A number of witnesses were heard. David L. Briggs told of leaving his house locked on December 25 while he was away and of finding evidence of intrusion when he returned. The only article missing was a shot gun and he identified a gun in the court room as his property. His evidence was corroborated by Mrs. Briggs. Mr. Peckham, town sergeant of Little Compton, testified to bringing the defendant and a gun from the New Bedford police station to Newport. The gun was delivered to Clerk Gilman. Francis O. Trippi, of Little Compton, told about the same story. Mr. Arthur L. Gilman, clerk of the court, identified the gun in court as the one turned over to him by Mr. Peckham.

Judge Baker bound Simmons over to await the action of the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$500 on the assault charge but the burglary charge will hold him for jail.

### Supreme Court.

The January session of the common pleas division of the supreme court will open at eleven o'clock on Monday. Judge Bodgett will preside. There are a few new cases on the docket and a lot of old ones. An order has been entered that all cases entered on the docket previous to November last, in which neither party has appeared to prosecute or defend for the period of one year prior thereto, will be stricken from the docket at this session.

The following jurors have been summoned to attend at this session.

Grand—William H. Jackson, Michael J. Martin, John Dugan, P. G. Johnson, Charles H. Kinney, William Roach, Joseph T. Howard, Pett—Charles H. Barlow, Peter Johnson, Horace N. Hazzard, Henry J. Jones, George E. Swan, Edward J. Butler, James M. Kirwin, William Andrews, Jr., Nathaniel Waterson, Jr., Sven W. Johnson.

The stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Company elected the following directors at the annual meeting on Monday: Melville Ball, Henry Bull, Jr., Thomas A. Lawton, Frederick Tompkins, Andrew K. Quinn. The directors subsequently elected the following officers: Melville Ball, president; Thomas A. Lawton, secretary; Andrew K. Quinn, treasurer.

Mr. John Dugan of this city has been elected first vice president and Mr. William J. D. Young a member of the executive committee of the Master Barbers' Association of Rhode Island which was organized in Providence this week.

It is said that the Business Men's Association of this city intends to express a voice in the matter of a new board of health for the city. The committee on public improvement is taking steps in this direction.

Mayor Garretson has made calls upon a number of municipal heads of the various cities this week.

## ROAD & FARM IMPROVEMENT.

### FOR PULLING STUMPS.

A Contrivance Which Is Needed on Almost Every Farm in the United States.

The cut shows a handy lever for pulling out stumps or turning rocks. The post used in its construction is eight feet long, about seven inches at butt, and tapered to three inches at top. Take a three-foot plank, seven inches wide, and mortise to hold it bottom, using three bolts to hold it securely. At about two and one-half and three feet from butt, or a



A

### LEVER FOR PULLING STUMPS.

little further up if thought best, bore holes through post, and insert heavy iron bolts having hooks or eyes on one end. Ordinary washers may be put on bolts on opposite side, or a piece of thin iron put over both, as shown by A, and the bolts screwed up tight. A piece of 1 and one-half-inch iron, two feet long, is bent into a hook at one end and has an eye in other, to which four links are attached. These links are placed in the hooks or eyes of the lever post. When ready to use, stand the device up on large end, attach hook to object to be moved, as when using a cant-hook, and hitch team to top of lever.—J. G. Allhouse, in Ohio Farmer.

### PLAIN PROPOSITION.

Country Roads are Essential to Farming as Rails and Roadbed to Railroad.

The steady progress of the good roads movement among the farmers shows the study that is being given this very important economic question. Speaking of the necessity for highway improvement, A. B. Choate, vice president of the League of American Wheelmen, says:

"Every person who is at all familiar with the business of a modern railway company knows that but a fraction of its money and employees are engaged in actual hauling of freight and passengers from one city to another. We know that millions of dollars and thousands of men are employed by the railway companies to secure suitable terminals and to handle freight and passengers when not in actual transit. And yet no man can be found who is so foolish as to think an immense railway business can be profitably conducted unless the best modern railroad bed and track are provided for that part of the business which consists of hauling goods and passengers.

"So it is with the vast agricultural business of the United States. Although most of the work is done on the farm, a large part of it consists in hauling freight, and every well-informed person knows that a good wagon road for the agricultural business, like a railroad for railway business, is one of the most important facilities for doing this business. It is too late in the progress of events to argue this proposition. "Now, the country wagon road which will best serve the agricultural interests will also best meet the necessities of the wheelman. It is perfectly plain, then, that the interests of the farmer and of the wheelman are in this respect identical. Not only that, but it must not be forgotten that the wheelman now comprises all classes of business and professional men who realize that the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of the farmers, and for that reason the interests of the farmer and the wheelman are common. "It is for these reasons that the L. A. W. always has, and now does, advocate good country roads."

**Shooting Guns at Hailstorms.**  
Consul Covert at Lyons reports an effort to dissipate hailstorms over vineyards by firing cannon at them; 82 cannons, manned by 104 cannoneers, having been distributed over 2,500 acres of vine land, the cost being borne jointly by the government, the departmental council and the National Agricultural society. Some wealthy vineyardists adding 14 cannons. A high point was selected as central post of observation, a signal code adopted, and when a shot was heard from this post, the other cannons followed, at first twice a minute, then more slowly after the first ten shots. Results were so satisfactory that the system will be extended. It is said the practice was known in France over 100 years ago, and that it originated in Italy.

**Arsenate of Lead for Chewers.**  
Arsenate of lead has proven the most satisfactory of the insecticides for the chewers, as it may be applied by the careless and inexperienced without harm and it is effective. The rule is four ounces arsenate of soda, 11 ounces acetate of lead, 100 gallons water. It is best made up fresh. Therefore, knowing the amount of mixture to be used at a time, the proper proportion of each may be put into a pail of water to dissolve while the quantity of water to make up the amount is being drawn, and when dissolved poured into it. Another way is to dissolve each separately and keep in stock, pouring out the proportions when ready for use. The two are poisons and should be so marked.

### A Scientist at Work.

"How did you come to be a professional beggar?"  
"I ain't no professional beggar. I'm employed to get up statistics on how many heartless people there is in this town."—The Chicago Record.

The people who pay compliments are not always so ready to pay bills.

### WE NEED GOOD ROADS.

The quicker this idea is generally accepted the better for National Prosperity.

The work of the League of American Wheelmen in a half of good roads is receiving recognition from some of the most influential sources in the country. The Washington Times gives the following editorial opinion:

The question of road-building in this country is receiving, as it should, increased attention from the public of late. There is no topic on which discussion is more profitable, and none upon which it is more important that public interest should be awakened. The problem has been, in this country, an exceedingly difficult one, owing to the immense extent of territory over which highways have to extend, and the diversified nature of it. In no other civilized country has a single modern government had to wrestle with the problem of making good, solid roads over thousands of miles of country, some swampy, some mountainous, and all more or less untrammeled by the hand of man. The Romans laid foundations of good roads all over Europe, and still remain the champion road-builders of the ages. But we had no Romans in this country to lay foundations for us, nor had we barbarians whom we could press into involuntary service to do the stone-breaking, even if we had wanted to emulate the works of Caesar.

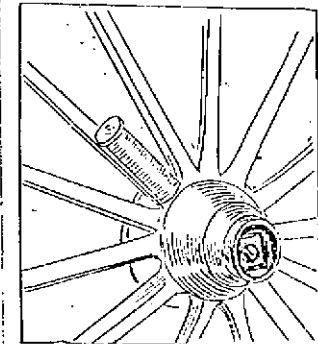
Another thing which has complicated the matter of making turnpikes is the rapid and phenomenally successful development of the railroads. They have cast their network of steel wires all over the country and absorbed the transportation business, so that where they went it was not so very necessary to have roads that would stand heavy hauling or promote fast driving. In Kentucky, famous for her good roads, travel by coach or horseback was common, and it was worth while for the community to make it easy and swift. Moreover, the configuration of the country favored road-building.

Of late years the bicycle associations have urged an improvement in the highways. A bicycle is a less patient animal than the horse, in some respects. It will work untrillingly as long as it is humored, but it has to be humored. A good horse will endure because he must—struggling out of a boghole which has mired him to the depth of a foot or two, or picking his way over a sizzling mountain path covered with rolling stones, but nobody can get a bicycle to do that. A horse will stand the spur, whereas if a spur was used on the tire of a bicycle it would calmly lie down in the road. In short, the wheel is an exacting creature to ride, and the bicyclist very soon discovered that for his own comfort, if he intended to ride that wheel at his own sweet will, he will have to hustle himself and make the legislatures provide good roads for him to travel. By whatever means the roads are improved, it is well that it should be done. The difference between a good road and a bad one may mean much to the community. It may make or mar the civilization of the whole region to be more or less accessible by turnpike. The quicker this matter of public highways receives proper attention the better off the public will be.

### KEEPS WHEELS GREASED.

An Automatic Oiler Which, According to Its Inventor, Saves Labor and Lubricates.

The labor of oiling wagon wheels by the usual method is somewhat arduous, and he who can perform the task without soiling the hands and clothes is an exception to the general



AUTOMATIC WAGON OILER.

rule. With the idea of doing away with the necessity for removing the wheels every time the axles are oiled Van Don Roe, of Maury City, Tenn., has designed the automatic oiler illustrated herewith. It consists of an elongated oil cup secured to the hub between two spokes, with an opening cut through the hub and box to allow the oil to flow to the shaft. Inside the oil cup is a weighted plunger, which reciprocates at each revolution of the wheel, thus forcing a small quantity of oil through the minute opening in the wheel box. The force of the fall of the plunger is broken by a coiled spring at either end of the internal chamber, thus making the device noiseless, and it is only necessary to keep the shafts and boxes in good condition.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

### Prepare Watering Troughs.

One of the things that usually gets little or no attention is the supply of watering troughs at convenient places about the stockyards; and this neglect most frequently happens during the winter, feeding period, just when stock need regular and full supply of water. The old-fashioned wood trough and tanks will do, if nothing better can be had; but the advantages of galvanized troughs for hogs, sheep, calves and poultry, and the galvanized steel tanks for cattle and horses, are so great that extra expense is warranted in using them.—Prairie Farmer.

Dickerman—"There's one thing that puzzles me."  
Lawley—"And pray what is that?"  
Dickerman—"How it happens that the new woman is generally not a very young one."—Boston Transcript.

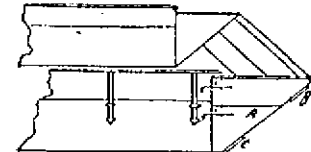
When girls are friends they use the most extravagant terms of praise; a girl the other day referred to her best friend as a "Sunbeam fairy."

## THE DAIRY.

### UNLOADING OF CORN.

Extension Box Which Saves Lots of Work and Adds to the Capacity of the Wagon.

A useful device can be made and attached to the back end of a wagon box so that shoveling out may be begun at once upon reaching the crib. It will also add several bushels capacity to the wagon box. Make a capacity floor, a few feet long with cross-pieces on the lower side at b and c. Let the floor be



UNLOADING CORN MADE EASY.

as wide as the outside of the wagon box. Then put on short sides nailed securely to this sloping floor, and extending forward a few inches past the sides of the box and on the outside of it. Take out the end gate and gate rods, put on this attachment and bare holes to correspond with the holes in the box and with four bolts secure it in place. The lower cross-piece, c, should extend out a little beyond the wagon bed on each side and come down against it, the sloping floor resting on the bottom of the bed an inch or two from the back end. If desired this attachment can be fastened on with stout hooks and staples instead of with bolts.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### CLEANING BY STEAM.

The Only Absolutely Sure Way of Keeping a Creamery in a Wholesome Condition.

A Canadian dairy instructor says: I am sorry to say that the creameries of Canada are not being improved as much as they should be, particularly in the way of equipment and sanitation, or in providing suitable storerooms which can be held at a low temperature for storing the butter in. A great number of the summer creameries are being run on the cream gathering system. This necessitates an abundant supply of cold water which is oftentimes allowed to run over the floor, or in open gutters, and has a tendency to keep the room damp and prevent the churn and butter worker from becoming dry, and the result is that they soon become foul smelling. The remedy for this is to conduct the water away in pipes, and also attach a hose and a steampipe. After the churn is thoroughly washed, close the lid and insert the end of the hose in the buttermilk outlet, and then steam thoroughly for 20 minutes. The intense heat will destroy all germ life, and leave the churn dry and clean. This is also an excellent device for steaming the butter worker and utensils, and also the cans or tanks used in drawing the cream.

### BRIEF DAIRY NOTES.

Parchment paper used around butter, either as wrappers for small packages or as linings for tubs, should be soaked in strong brine before using.

Remember that the milk should be cooled as promptly as possible after it is drawn from the cow. Cool and aerate thoroughly, in order to prevent the milk from retaining unpleasant odors.

The milk cows should have abundant supplies of water. Milk is 75 per cent. water, and that fact shows how necessary water is to the cows. Moreover, the very fact that so much water must be drunk by the cow indicates that the water should not be much below the temperature of the cow's body.

Artificial ponds are not liable to contain pure water. Such ponds are generally located in natural depressions on the farm, and into such depressions there is sure to be more or less drainage of filthy water. If the dairyman deems it necessary to have such ponds, he should at least fence them in, so that the stock cannot turn them into filthy wallows and sources of disease.—Farmers' Voice.

### Nutritive Ratio in Food.

Cows give a trifle more milk when receiving some succulent food, such as roots and ensilage, but practically the same amount of butter or other milk solids. We select the cheapest foods and so mix them that the cow gets about one pound of carbohydrates. If we should feed a much wider ration, that is, one that contained more carbohydrates and carbohydrates equivalent than the amount stated, she would gradually lay on fat, shrink in milk, and failure to breed would probably follow; but when the above mentioned nutritive ratio is maintained, no such difficulties are encountered.—Prof. Hancock, in Rural World.

### Variety Promotes Growth.

Variety of food is essential to rapid growth of young stock. Experiments made in feeding pigs for four months on potatoes alone caused rickets, or softening of the bone. Other pigs, from the same litter, fed upon potatoes, oatmeal and phosphates, had normal skeletons, but there was a difference, according to the phosphates added. Those fed upon phosphate of potash had porous bones. The pigs that were given phosphate and carbonate of lime (as food ingredients) were healthy, thrifty and grew rapidly.

Mary—"I'm positive Fred loves me and intends to make me his wife."  
Helen—"Why? Has he proposed yet?"  
Mary—"No, but he dislikes mother more every time he sees her."—Jugend.

A man is a fool to be jealous of a good woman, and he is a fool to be jealous of a worthless one. Now draw your own conclusions.—Chicago News.

### VALUE OF CORNMEAL.

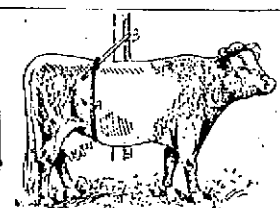
As a General Ration for Dairy Cows, Poultry and Young Stock It Has No Equal.

You have asked whether or not there is benefit in grinding grain for stock. I consider cornmeal the best feed for dairy cows. I have 15 cows and I feed them one quart of meal at each feed, and I have the richest cream at the dairy. For young calves meal is an excellent feed; if it is scalded and fed with sweet milk it will make them as fat as butter. Do not feed meal alone to young chicks. I have kept poultry for 11 years, and have found that chicken cholera is many times caused by cornmeal. The feed of young poultry should be changed every few days. I feed nine meal, mixed with bran, red pepper, chert, millot and Hungarian seed, and have lost very few, and I have raised from 600 to 800 every year. If you want good laying hens you must feed them plenty of bran, cornmeal, red pepper, ground bones and cooked potatoes, and give them plenty of milk and fresh water to drink. I have found cornmeal to be an excellent feed for young pigs and shoats. To wean pigs, give them scalded cornmeal mixed with milk; this is a rich slop and will make them grow and fatten, taking on good, solid flesh. For young colts there is nothing better than mixed ground corn and oats. I once lost a mare when her colt was nine days old, and I raised it on scalded cornmeal and milk. Corn meal is the best feed I have ever used for young stock, and I have had considerable experience, for we feed five or six calves every winter, giving them also finely cut cornstalks, and they were ready for the butcher at almost any time. For horses ground corn is a very good as well as cheap feed. We have our own mill and grind our own corn, and we save from \$50 to \$55 on an average every month. From our own experience I will say that it is best for the general farmer to own his own mill and feed ground feed. I think every farmer should have also a cutting machine. We cut up two stacks of oats and 300 shocks of corn every year. We cut corn and oats together and feed it to our cows three times a day, with a little Hungarian hay. We have done this for three years and have found it to be the best and cheapest feed for cows.—Lizzie Torbeck, in Prairie Farmer.

### BREAKING A KICKER.

Even While Disrespecting an Unruly Cow One Should Be Kind and Gentle with Her.

Always be kind and gentle with cows, especially dairy cows. Never strike a cow, either back of the ears or elsewhere. Have broken many heifers to be milked and am confident that gentleness and patience will soon over-



### HOW TO BREAK A KICKER.

come any freaks they may have. Once in awhile there is one naturally inclined to kick. For such, I take a three-quarter inch rope, as at a, and put it around just in front of hips and bag. Tighten by means of a noose and fasten the end firmly to the lowest board of the stall and on the opposite side from which you wish to be when milking. At milking, bring her close up against the stall. A cow will very soon learn to step there when the rope is pulled. If the cow is vicious and bound to kick, put a twist in the rope on the back with a broom handle, as at b, and fasten. While doing this, always be kind and gentle. Feed a little of something she likes extra well.—H. A. Phillips, in Farm and Home.

### Success in Dairy Operations.

A successful creamery is a source of joy and remuneration to a community and to the successful patron. There are doubtless many patrons and "have-beens" that have failed to make dairying a success, but excuse us, please—it's not the fault of the creamery nor the dairy industry. In nine cases out of ten it's the fault of the patron or the cows. Prosperous and successful dairymen are everywhere in evidence, so that it is not disputed that dairying pays and provides a source of steady income, but it does support the allegation that some engage in it who are ignorant of how to get good results. It's not a difficult proposition—it can be learned if the scholar has any inclination to study.—Nebraska Dairyman.

### Protecting Cows from Cold.

Much has been said about keeping cows out of the cold and storms in the fall, we frequently see herds wandering about in the wind and rain, struggling to get a bite of grass, or lying on the ground when everything is covered with frost. The cow is endowed with common sense. She knows if she does not keep herself warm under such circumstances no one will help her; and she takes every day a certain amount of all she is given to eat and applies it toward maintaining the heat of her body. If anything is left for the farmer, well and good. If not, the cow is blamed, but she ought not to be; she is simply working out her own plan of self-preservation.—Farm Journal.

Wooden packages for butter should not be filled with butter until they have been sterilized in steam or boiling water and soaked in brine. This will prevent the molding of the butter.

"You used to say," suggested her dearest friend, "that he was one in a thousand."  
"I still think so," answered the girl whose engagement had been broken, "but I have discovered that he is not the only one in a thousand."—Indianapolis Journal.

There are said to be 800 known varieties of wheat in the world.

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# The Mercury.

JOHN P. MANDON, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, January 19, 1901.

The Vice President elect is off hunting bears and mountain lions. Tameness in an office after all depends on the man.

The new city solicitor, Mr. Clark Burdick, is giving good satisfaction in his position. He is well qualified to fill this important office.

An Exchange says: Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been so much wiser than his party on numerous occasions that he has been given unlimited leave of absence to look by himself.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island has been trying very hard all the week to do nothing. In fact they have got to remain in session fifteen weeks anyway in order to get the full pay for each of its members. The question is how to do it. Hence the secret of these fifteen minute sessions.

The movement to create a board of bank examiners for this state has been introduced in the General Assembly this week. The banks of this state have long been conspicuous for their conservatism and soundness. Such a board would seem to be needed only for the people to give some one a position at a good fat salary.

The Governor of Rhode Island has long been a figure head, although a costly one to himself, but hereafter he will be purely for ornament. What little power he did have will be taken away by the laws which this legislature proposes to pass. Hereafter all his appointments of any nature must be made with the "advice and consent of the Senate."

The senatorial contests in most of the states have been settled this week. Delaware still holds out and there is likely to be a long fight between Addicks and Anti-Addicks. Qung goes back from Pennsylvania, Clarke has at last a safe title to his seat from Montana, Hoar of Massachusetts, Frye of Maine, Culom of Illinois, are re-elected, Chandler of New Hampshire has his place filled by a new man.

Being asked what, in his opinion, is the chief danger that confronts the new century, ex-Senator George F. Edmunds replies to the New York World: "Ignorance, greed, centralization of wealth and of social and political power and the consequent inequality of position and opportunity without which liberty and justice cannot exist." President Hadley, of Yale, much of the same mind, replied: "Legislation based on the self-interest of individuals or classes instead of on public sentiment and public spirit."

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has petitioned the City Council of Providence for the right to run cars through India street to their station by electricity. There would seem to be no valid objection to granting the request. It does not interfere in any way with the income of the Union railroad, but simply allows the New Haven road to do entirely by electricity what is now done by both steam and electricity, and will do away with one of the causes of delay to travel on that branch of the road.

The commission appointed by the Governor to amend the laws of the state so as to conform to the amended constitution are reporting a little piece of their work each day. Just enough to keep the public in remembrance of them and give the General Assembly an excuse for remaining in session. The Providence Journal says that the work of this commission must be swallowed whole, that the legislature is to make no amendments, so the labors of our five dollar a day law makers in a three million dollar palace grow less burdensome daily.

A bill has been introduced in the General Assembly to allow the employment of convicts on the public roads. While such practice is almost universal in the Southern states, it will hardly work in the North. Public sentiment is against any such use of the criminal element. There is no objection to this class being required to labor, but that labor should be performed away from the public view of the whole community. The sight of a gang of men at work with great chains riveted around their bodies, with jalls weighing twenty-five to fifty pounds attached to each leg, and a guard standing over them with loaded rifles, as is the case in the South, is not a pleasing one to Northern eyes. It is a relic of barbarism that will not be tolerated here.

The South is getting very much stirred up over the objections raised by the New Orleans ex-rebels to the inviting of President McKinley to the meeting of ex-Confederates to be held in Memphis, Tenn., soon. There are, unfortunately, some people in the South that have not yet learned that the war is over. But that number is small and Death, the great leveler, is making it smaller every day. The Memphis Commercial Appeal responds to the New Orleans objectors as follows:

Politics and policies aside, it is a fact that finds a lodgment in the heart of every true American citizen that President McKinley is the chief executive of the greatest nation on earth, and against this occupancy no writ of ejectment is operative. It is felt, too, that any one who attains this coveted position is an

honor to any gathering of any people in any place.

Memphis and the ex-Confederate Veterans who will assemble here in May will honor themselves in doing honor to the President of the United States. He was brave enough and broad enough to wear an ex-Confederate badge last year into Washington and the lesson he then taught has not been forgotten.

## The Wars of New Century.

The wars of the new century are to be fought for trade and commerce. Battles for blood and vengeance, or to satisfy human passions, are things of the past, says Leslie's Weekly. The struggle for the supremacy among nations, like the struggle for leadership among individuals, is now actuated by an ambition to be first in wealth, for in this material age wealth means power and control. The nation that stands foremost in the struggle on the opening of the new century is the United States. All of its great competitors in Europe regard with amazement its uninterrupted advance to the front rank as a producer and seller. Germany especially, which has become an aggressive leader in the fight to control the world's trade, regards with suspicious eyes the young giant across the Atlantic.

## Government Expenses.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, presents some interesting statistics in the current number of the Century Magazine to show that the federal government is not being beyond its means. He holds that while its per capita expenditures are increasing from year to year, the wealth of the nation is increasing in a way that justifies these larger annual budgets. Commissioner Wright makes the valid point that a man's expenses should be measured by his wealth and income rather than by the size of his family, and that in like manner a nation's expenses should be regulated by its wealth and products rather than by its population. He shows that on this basis Americans have no reason to complain of improvidence on the part of the national government.

In 1791 the per capita expenditure by the federal government was only 49 cents. It has gradually risen until in 1900 it was \$3.35. In 1850 the per capita expenditure was \$1.60. In that year the private wealth of the nation was \$7,348,750,223, and its products were worth \$1,629,107,793. In 1900 the nation's wealth has increased to \$95,000,000,000, and its products to \$18,222,570,930. And these figures it will be seen that while the government now spends annually four times as much per capita as it did fifty years ago, the nation's wealth and annual income have meantime increased fifteen times the total amount of 1850. The present national debt of \$14.52 per capita is not sufficient to alter the situation materially. Mr. Wright is justified in his conclusion that the nation is rich enough to live on a generous scale.

While this general conclusion is true, it does not alter the fact that Congress is often guilty of inexcusable extravagance. Commissioner Wright's statistics will be wrongly interpreted if they are taken to justify the present schemes of the "surplus busters" at Washington. Money injudiciously expended is wasted wealth, whether the people can afford it or not. Useless items in the rivers and harbors bill, which swell its footings up to \$60,000,000, cannot be justified by any statistics. The fact that the nation is rich does not diminish the obligation of congressmen to exercise care and business judgment in voting appropriations.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate \$20,000 for repairs and improvements to the postoffice in this city, and Newport's delegation in Congress will do all in their power to secure its passage. The improvements are certainly much needed. It is proposed to extend the present building to the south 20 feet as far as the Western Union building, the extension to be one story in height and as wide as the present building. This appropriation, if made, will certainly relieve the congestion in the mailing room and in the stamp department.

Oklahoma has four hundred thousand inhabitants and the Indian territory as many more, and it is thought that they may combine in asking for admission to statehood as one state. Most of the inhabitants of the Indian territory are whites, and a good many of the Indians are qualified for citizenship, so that there is every likelihood that either in combination or alone there will be a new state, or two new states within a few years. It will not be many years now, as history goes, when all the Indians in this country will be voting citizens. Many of them are already, and more are in encouraging process of preparation to be. As a matter of economy, it would have been cheaper for this country to have put more money into training and educating them and less into provoking them into warfare.

A squad of students belonging to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were recently provided with accommodations on one of the Boston & Albany locomotives running to Albany. The students were accompanied by their instructor, and they were quartered behind a wooden shield fastened to the front of the locomotive. They were engaged in conducting tests of the locomotive. Instruments were connected with the cylinders for the purpose of observing the pressure and a speed indicator was also in use. The students were enabled to observe the operation of the engine and to secure data which they are to use in their work.

As a result of the Sunday round-up of cock-fighters in West Greenwich, forty-five unfortunates were arraigned in the District court at East Greenwich Monday, each pleading guilty and paying a fine of \$22 and costs. There are said to be others who will be called upon to plead within a few days.

## Churches in the United States.

According to the religious statistics of 1900 all the Protestant denominations except six, in the United States, have gained in membership during the last decade. The half dozen which failed to increase are the Dutch Reformed Church, the Cumberland Presbyterian, the German Baptist, the Seventh Day Baptist, the Universalist and the Free Will Baptist.

In ten years the Roman Catholics have gained 1,470 ministers, 1,816 churches and 2,467,959 members. These figures, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, are based upon the consideration that all the Catholic population are church members.

There was a gain of 84 per cent. in the membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the number being 181,337. There were 815 more ministers of the Episcopal faith in 1900 than in 1890, and 1,667 churches. The Reformed Episcopal church gained 15 per cent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church gained 2,624 ministers in ten years, 3,177 churches and 476,053 members. The Northern Baptist Church had 730 more ministers in 1900 than a decade previous, 1,467 more churches and 173,370 more members. During the same time the Colored Baptist Church gained 5,883 ministers, 3,121 churches and 315,911 members.

An increase of 24 per cent. is credited to the Congregational Church, which gained in ten years 117,103 members. There was an increase of 556 ministers and 730 churches.

The Northern Presbyterian denomination had 1,401 more ministers in 1900 than ten years before, 752 more churches and 183,203 more members. The Cumberland Presbyterian decreased 127 ministers, 166 churches and 15,252 members.

Although during the last year the Orthodox Quakers have decreased 476 members, there was a gain during the last ten years. There was an increase of 169 ministers, 25 churches and 11,213 members.

Of the 19,903 members added to the Greek Orthodox Church during the decade, 14,000 were enrolled in 1900. The Russian Orthodox membership increased 21,436 during the ten years.

Counting the Jewish population as church members, there was an increase of 627,639 in the membership of the Hebrew church. The increase in ministers numbered 101 and in churches 37.

The Salvation Army gained 31,253 members, the Unitarians 3,251 and the Lutherans 481,505 members, with 2,119 ministers and 2,535 churches.

The most remarkable gain is shown by the Christian Scientists. In 1892 there were 28 ministers teaching the tenets of this sect in 221 churches, with 8,724 communicants. In 1900 there were 12,000 ministers, 600 churches and 991,000 communicants.

The total membership of the various denominations in 1900 was reported as follows: Northern Baptists, 978,820; Southern Baptists, 1,608,413; Colored Baptists, 1,861,860; Congregationalists, 629,574; Disciples of Christ, 1,149,982; Protestant Episcopal, 716,431; Reformed Episcopal, 9,743; Methodist Episcopal, 2,716,447; Methodist Episcopal Church South, 1,477,861; and Presbyterian Church North, 978,433.

Evidently religion in America cannot be said to be going backward, even in this age of materialism, which, some say, is devilry disguised.

## Grover, Grover, Why?

This is the way a Southern Democratic poet is inspired to sing of the only Democratic President this generation has ever known:

Grover, Grover, tell us truly  
Why you talk so much of late,  
Why the time we know is precious  
Should be squandered in debate?  
Do you hope to conquer  
For your plans to organize  
That you stoop to give them warthens?  
Whose opinions you despise?  
You might save yourself the trouble  
You but bore and perplex  
They'll not take you for a leader  
You are better as a fox.  
If you really must be talking,  
And you long to give advice,  
Why then let us make the queries  
And your answer will suffice.  
Tell us how an honest poor man  
May become a millionaire,  
While he occupies the White House.  
And the presidential chair.  
Tell us, tell us, Grover, tell us  
Is it really due to luck  
That you only occupation  
Is to scold the timid duck?  
Tell us, may we not suspect it,  
That you love the rank and file  
All because they make the money  
That is keeping you in style?  
If you really love the people,  
And you long for better times,  
Why then let us make the queries  
And your answer will suffice.  
Tell us how you have the conscience  
To play the double part  
Of a Democrat for power.  
While a Republican at heart.  
Tell us, tell us, Grover, tell us  
But is plain to many men  
If you called the dear old party  
Would you sell it out again?

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Moses Parlow his cottage and lot on Third street, to Timothy Sullivan and wife. The property is bounded northerly by Elm street, 50 feet; easterly by land of Wm. P. Hamilton, 48 feet; southerly by land of Ernest Boudreau, 50 feet; and westerly by Third street, 48 feet.

Simeon Hazard has rented to John F. Hicks, for James T. Ackerson, his cottage on Prescott Hall road.

Simeon Hazard has rented to Mrs. George P. Leonard, for Mrs. Wm. Smith, the lower half of her house, corner of Warner and Gould streets.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. William Langley the north side of her house, No. 19 Sherman street, to Charles E. Ash, Jr.

## Washington Matters.

The President is Improving—The River and Harbor Bill—Heartfelt Eulogy of Senator Davis—Notes.  
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1901.

President McKinley has practically recovered from the attack of the grip, but Dr. Rixey will not let him take any chances of a relapse; consequently he is, as yet, doing very little work. Being a man of robust health naturally, the forced confinement to his room has been particularly hard on the President, and it required all the persuasion of Mrs. McKinley to make him obey the doctor's orders.

Friends of the army re-organization bill are disappointed that the measure has not yet reached a vote in the Senate, but they find some consolation in the positive promise of leading Senators that the bill will be passed this week. The delay is particularly aggravating to Secretary Root, because it keeps all his arrangements for bringing the volunteers home from the Philippines up in the air so to speak.

When the House took up the River and Harbor bill it was confidently expected that it would pass after about two days' debate, but the general debate only came to an end today. The debate has consisted largely of complaint of the leaving out of projects in which members are interested.

Eulogies on deceased members are usually of the perfunctory order in Congress, but those on the late Senator Davis were not in that class. Mrs. Davis and a party of friends occupied seats in the Executive gallery during the delivery of the orations, of which a veteran newspaperman said: "In recent years in the Senate, no more beautiful, heartfelt and eloquent eulogies have been pronounced upon the memory of any Senator."

The D. B. Hill boom for 1901 reached Washington forty-eight hours ago in charge of Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York. That it is not a secret boom may be seen from Mr. Coler's very frank reply when asked what brought him to Washington: "I have been seeing Democratic Senators and Representatives in the interest of David B. Hill's nomination for President. I believe Mr. Hill will be the nominee in 1904. I think he will have the support of Democrats of every state in the Union. His friends have taken hold of this matter in earnest, and are going to push his claims for the nomination with great vigor from this time on. I have not heard a single objection to Hill's nomination, and I have talked with many leading Democrats from different parts of the country. On the contrary, what I have heard confirms me in the belief that Hill will be the next Democratic nominee for President." The invasion of the Hill boom seems to have taken the thick and thin Bryan Democrats by surprise. Their private talk indicates that the Hill Democrats and the Bryan Democrats may indulge in a little figurative throat cutting before long.

The Hurlburt Reapportionment bill, only needs President McKinley's signature to become a law, and that it will get during the present week. It went through the House by a majority of 63 and through the Senate without a division.

At a single sitting the House passed 170 private pension bills, which was the largest number disposed of in one day since the fifty-first Congress.

By a vote of 82 to 19, the Senate has again put itself on record in favor of the Philippine policy of President McKinley. The vote was on an amendment to the Army Re-organization bill offered by Senator Hoar, providing that no further military force shall be used in the Philippines, except such as might be necessary to keep order in places already in the peaceable possession of the United States. The effect of the amendment, if it had been adopted, would have been to encourage the Filipino rebels to gather a big army in any portion of the island not actually garrisoned by our troops, without fear of molestation, while supposedly in the interest of peace, such an amendment would actually operate to prolong hostilities. History has taught that rebellion cannot be put down by pacific legislation; that those who appeal to arms against the powers that he must be whipped into subjection. That has been true even in advanced civilized nations. Any other method of ending the revolt of the semi-barbarous Filipinos would convince them that the Americans were afraid of them.

Senator Platt, of Conn., stated the case in a nut shell when he said of the Democratic pretense of believing that the President would abuse the discretion vested in him by the Army bill to increase the Army when necessary: "If we could eliminate politics and argument for political effect from this chamber for a single day, I believe it would be the unanimous sentiment that there should be some flexibility in the army."

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## QUAY IS ELECTED

Pennsylvania Sends Him Back to United States Senate.

Senator Frye Is Returned by the Republicans of Maine.

Harrisburg, Jan. 10.—After a long-continued and memorable struggle Colonel M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States senator, was

elector yesterday by the Pennsylvania legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899.

Frye From Pine Tree State

Augusta, Me., Jan. 16.—The principal work of the session of the legislature yesterday was the election of a United

States senator. In the house William P. Frye received 107 votes, and Swasey M. Staples 12. In the senate Mr. Frye received 24, and Mr. Staples 1.

Fifth Term as Senator

Boston, Jan. 16.—For the fifth time in a quarter of a century, the Massachusetts legislature yesterday elected

elector yesterday by the Pennsylvania legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899.

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## Selected Tale.

## THE BEGGAR LADY.

A young Baltimorean and his wife celebrated the second anniversary of their marriage by coming over to Washington on Monday morning to see Congress assemble, and they remained over a day for the purpose of having a look at the Benning races. Despite Tuesday's vicious weather they went out to the track. It was the first time the young man had "seen 'em run" since his marriage, although before that solemn event he had been an often-bitten victim of the "horse bug." Like all men who have sworn off on footing with the thoroughbreds, however, he had kept a pretty fair "line" on the runners by occasionally reading the results from all of the tracks, so that when he went out to the track on Tuesday he thought that he had a fair chance of breaking about even with the layers of odds. His wife had never seen a horse race in her life before, and when the horses clumped around through the mud in the first race she exhibited considerable excitement, despite the cheerless surroundings caused by the weather conditions. Her husband, however, didn't look particularly inspired when the number of the winner was hung up. His face wore a sheepish grin, in fact.

"Why," said his wife, nothing his clattered look, "didn't the horse that you bet on win?"

"No," he replied. "He was beaten a head on the wire."

"Well, it looked to me as if they both passed by just at the same time," she said, with rather an aggravated air. "I don't think it ought to make any difference if one of them is just a teeny little bit ahead of the other, do you?"

"Well," he explained, "there's got to be a winner, you know, unless the race is a dead heat, which this wasn't." "I don't care one bit," she replied. "I think that the horse that the old things in the judges' stand say came in second is just as good as the one they say came in first."

"They wouldn't admit that, though, if you were to tell them," said the husband. "Nunny I couldn't pick the winner in a field of only four horses, isn't it? Well, I'll run down to the ring and see what the betting is on the next."

She looked as if she had something to say, and she said it before he got away.

"Jack," she said, in a wheezing tone, "let me bet a teeny weeny little bit, too, won't you? It makes it so much more exciting."

"Jack" looked at her with a grin. "You bet, eh?" he said. "What d'ye suppose your mother 'ud say to me if she found out that I let you bet? And, say, isn't it enough to have one hoodoo loser in the family? Can't you have just as much fun 'rooting' for the one I bet on?"

"Oh, but it would be so much nicer if I could bet on one of the pretty things that I picked out myself on the programme," she answered.

"Oh, that's all imagination, and you—"

"Please," she said, still more wheedlingly.

"Oh, well, then, beggar lady, go ahead," he said, stripping off a \$5 note from the roll of bills, and then he rushed down the stairs to the betting ring.

Her eyes sparkled as she looked over the names of the horses for the second race on the programme.

"Beggary Lady!" she exclaimed, half aloud, as her eye caught the name of one of the horses to run. "Why, that's what Jack just this minute called me! Beggary Lady!"

At that instant one of the grand stand messengers passed by, with his list of odds against the horses in his hand. She dropped him.

"Can Beggary Lady run real fast?" she asked him demurely.

"I don't know, ma'am," answered the messenger, smiling. "The filly's never run before in a race. This is her first time out."

"Well, if she wins, how much do I get for this?" she said, showing him the \$5 bill.

The messenger glanced and glanced at his list of prices.

"Beggary Lady's one of the outsiders, ma'am," he said. "She opened at 40 to 1. I'll give you that. If she wins you get back \$205."

The little woman paled a little.

"Goodness gracious—very well, then," handing him the \$5 bill, "I will bet you on Beggary Lady, then."

The messenger jotted down the bet and the young woman's initials, immediately after which another grand stand messenger rushed up to him and said something to him in a low tone. The messenger, who had registered the betting transaction with the young woman, approached her again.

"Well, you just were in time, ma'am," he said to her. "That Beggary Lady filly has been hammered—"

"Hammered?" exclaimed the young woman. "Why, the brutes! Is the poor thing—"

"O," hastily explained the messenger. "I mean that they've been knocking her price down in the ring, and now she's only 5 to 1, so that it looks like she may be what's called a good thing."

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated the young woman, and just as the messenger went away her husband came up wearing an easy smile of confidence.

"There's only one thing in this," he said to his wife in a cock-sure tone, pointing to Zenaida's name on the programme, "and that's the favorite. Zenaida'll win romping all the way. I bet \$20 on her—got \$50 to \$20 against her."

"Can Zenaida run so much faster than all the rest of the horses in the race, then?" she asked him with big eyes.

"Sure," he replied. "It's a cinch. A lot of yaps down in the ring think they've got a good thing in this Beggary Lady, and they are more than eating it up. Played the filly down from 40 to 1 to 5 to 1, and they're still hammering at it. I've seen too many of these good things go wrong in my day, though. So more good things for me. Friend of mine out in the paddock told me that Beggary Lady—she's never faced the starter before, by the way—stood a rattling show to land in the money, and advised me to string a few along on her, one, two, three across the board—but not for me! Zenaida's the trick. By the way, what did you do with your money? Play any of 'em?"

"Yes, I bet," she replied. "I bet awfully wicked, but I bet all the same."

"Which one?" he inquired.

"I'll be more fun telling you after the race is all over," she replied slyly.

Then the horses paraded in front of the stand and went to the post. After a short delay away went the large field, the favorite, Zenaida in front. It was a fair start for all except Beggary Lady,

who was standing flat footed when the flag dropped. A laugh went up in the stand.

"The good thing can't find her feet," was the cry. "She's all but left."

Beggary Lady was last away. It was true, but she quickly shot after her field and at the far turn, so great a flight of speed did she exhibit she was right on even terms with the leaders and still going like a seasoned campaigner. She led the field of 18 by a head in turning into the stretch.

"By jingo!" muttered the young Baltimorean to his wife, "why didn't I have gumption enough to put a few dollars on that Beggary Lady? She's past the whole bunch and she's just galloping in, that's all—just galloping!"

"Beggary Lady walked!" bowed the crowd of long shot players who had taken a bit of the good thing. Beggary Lady was in!

The little lady from Baltimore topped her pole first away from the sight of the horses leading down the stretch and sat down.

"And I had the tip strong," growled her husband, as Beggary Lady dashed by the wire two lengths to the good. Then he noticed his wife's pale face.

"What's the matter?" he asked her, anxiously. "Are you faint?"

"Well," she replied, "a little bit, but I'll pass. I suppose sudden great wealth always affects people this way."

He looked at her scathingly and amazedly.

"You don't mean to tell me that you put those \$5 on Beggary Lady?" he gasped.

"Well, what did you call me a 'beggary lady' for when you gave me the bill?" she asked him, regarding her color. "I've won \$200 just because of your habit of calling names."

"Oh, you can't beat 'em," the Baltimorean said to his friend that night.

He wasn't referring to horses, but to women.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Dr. D. B. Hill, who lived in Springfield, Ill., from 1836 to 1893, tells this characteristic story of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was personally acquainted: "Once Lincoln was defending a man who was accused of cheating another man in a business deal. Lincoln was arguing before the jury that his client had no intention to defraud when the transaction occurred; in fact, that he never thought he was cheating the man."

"Pointing his finger at Judge Logan, his partner, Lincoln said: 'Any boy you meet in the street knows how to put on his clothes. You all know that Judge Logan is learned in the law, and nobody would accuse him of doing wrong. You will observe he has his shirt on with the wrong side in front. Now, the judge never intended to do that when he put his shirt on. You see, people do wrong without intending to do so. If my client has done anything wrong, he never intended to do so any more than Judge Logan intended to put on his shirt with the back side in front.'

"Sure enough," Judge Logan had his shirt on wrong, and the case Lincoln made of his partner's mistake in dress caused his client to get off free."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The White House China.

In a way the china in use at the state banquets at the White House is well worthy of rank among its art treasures. Congress has from time to time made various appropriations ranging in amount as high as three thousand dollars for state dinner services, and these various services are stored away in the big china-closets, for no ware bearing the special copyrighted White House mark is permitted to leave the Executive Mansion, save if be broken. As a rule, each new administration secures a new set of china, and the old sets are kept for show purposes only. The Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Cleveland sets are thus preserved. The Hayes set is the handsomest of the entire lot, and cost about twenty-five hundred dollars. Each of the fifteen hundred pieces is hand painted, and each of the five hundred pieces of cut glass is engraved with the arms of the United States. There has always been much admiration expressed for the Lincoln set.—Woman's Home Companion.

Too Hurried.

A "tenderfoot" who was trying his luck on a Western ranch was at first horrified by the table etiquette which prevailed among his associates.

One day his feelings evidently came so near the surface that a cowboy whose performance with a table knife of unusual size had aroused the tenderfoot's amazement, paused with another knife of food half way to his lips.

"What's the matter?" inquired the cowboy with disconcerting promptness, in the tone of one who means to be answered.

"Ah—er—nothing," hastily responded the tenderfoot.

"Look here," cried the cowboy, with an accompanying thump of his uncoupled hand on the table, "I want you to understand that I've got manners, but I haven't got time to use 'em—that's all!"

The blades of Japanese sabres are formed of a metal prepared from magnetic iron ores and ferruginous sand. The steel is produced in the form of thin laminae, and the workman commences by fixing one of these to a handle of an iron rod, which serves as a handle. To these are soldered over sheets until the mass has a length of six or eight inches, a width of two inches and a thickness of one-quarter to four-fifths of an inch. This bar, brought to a white heat, is doubled upon itself and hammered until it has taken its original dimensions. This process is repeated fifteen times. Four similar bars are then soldered together, doubled upon themselves, resoldered and heated, this operation being repeated five times. By this process the superposed layers of metal become so thin that a sabre is estimated to contain at least a thousand sheets of metal. Sometimes alternate layers of iron and steel are soldered together, and thus the blade presents a veined appearance.—London Globe.

A clean swoop of about a quarter of a million has been made by several of the great insurance companies of England. It came about in this way: A gentleman who possessed the above amount did not agree with his relatives. Accordingly he determined that none of them should reap any benefit from his wealth. Therefore he purchased several annuities, but made a bad investment, for only a week elapsed between the purchase of the last annuity and the death of the gentleman. Thus the whole of the money goes into the insurance companies' coffers.

## An Unheeded Motto.

"It's queer how some people will argue and put all their domestic peace to flight disputing about the merest trifle," said Mr. Jawner to his wife one evening. "I was over to Tom Dawson's the other day and he and his wife got into a regular quarrel over whether some little trifling event Tom had been talking about occurred on Tuesday or Wednesday. It wasn't of the slightest consequence which day it occurred."

"Well, I suppose that Mrs. Dawson felt that she was right about the day it occurred," said Mrs. Jawner.

"Well, what if she was?" said Jawner a trifle sharply. "It didn't make a straw's difference whether it occurred on Tuesday or Saturday."

"Why did Dawson argue about the matter, then?"

"Well, why did his silly wife make herself ridiculous disputing about it?"

"She wasn't any siller than he was."

"She was, too?"

"I'd like to know how you make that out?"

"Because she began the argument."

"That was no reason why Dawson should keep it up. If he'd been a gentleman he—"

"He was as much of a gentleman as she was a lady. It was very bad manners for her to break into his conversation as she did."

"It was worse manners for him to quarrel with her before a third party. Why didn't he pass it over by saying lightly, 'Very well, my dear, perhaps it was Tuesday?'"

"Because he felt sure that it happened on Wednesday."

"What if it did? You've said over and over again that it was of no consequence when it happened."

"Yes, and that's what made Mrs. Dawson's interference so perfectly idiotic."

"Yes, and it's what made Dawson's performance so miserably absurd. I don't blame her a bit."

"I don't blame Dawson. If the thing happened on Wednesday, I'd hold out for Wednesday, by George."

"Yes, you're just as pig-headed, John Jawner!"

"Pig-headed! I'd say pig-headed if I were you, Maundy Jawner! People who live in glass houses would do well not to throw stones."

"That's gentlemanly, now, isn't it? You and Tom Dawson would make a good match for each other."

"Yes, and you and Dawson's wife would make a perfect team; hanged if you wouldn't!"

"Go on insulting me!"

"You began it!"

"I never!"

"You did!"

"I say you did."

And the dispute in which Dawson and his wife had engaged was tame compared to that which now began in the Jawner family, regardless of the fact that there was a card board and crowd motto on the wall urging them "Be not Disputations."

A Time of Danger.

At a small railway station in the hilly part of Alabama, an old man, carrying a carpet-bag, and accompanied by his wife, boarded the train. They took the first seat, the old lady sitting next the window. It was apparent that this was their first railway journey. The train started, and they both looked eagerly from the window, and as the speed increased, a look of keenest anxiety gathered on the old lady's face. She grasped her husband's arm and said, in a voice plainly audible to those about her:

"Jeez, we be goin' awful quick. I know 'tain't safe."

A few minutes later the train ran on to a long trestle. With a little shriek of terror, the old lady sprang to her feet and seized the back of the seat in front of her. There she stood, trembling from head to foot, staring from the window. Meantime the train sped onward and was soon once more on solid earth. The old lady was quick to note the change. Her features relaxed and she sank into her seat with the fervent exclamation:

"Thank goodness! She's lit again!"

Not as good as she Seemed.

She was a dear little maid from school—one of those peachy-checked lassies whose soulful blue eyes make a man feel what an iniquitous being he is—and when she moved along from the end of the seat in the open car, and crowded all the others together to make room for a lone, gray-haired man, he was almost overcome by the attention.

After thinking her with fervor he could not resist the impulse to say: "You were very kind, miss, to make room for me."

"Oh, no, sir?"

"But, indeed, you were. Will you pardon me if I ask why you took all that trouble?"

"It was no trouble at all, sir."

"Then I am all right, and you did it out of goodness of your heart?"

"Oh, dear no, sir. I was afraid I would fall off the end of that seat if someone didn't sit there."

His Chosen Occupation.

"It is strange," remarked the observing man, "but very few people are content to do what they are best qualified for. Painters long to be musicians, and musicians long to be authors, and so it goes."

"Yes," replied the business man, "but there are exceptions to every rule. I know a young man who has been doing the same thing for years, and he seems perfectly satisfied with it."

"What has he been doing?"

"Nothing."—Washington Star.

What "We" Means.

Somebody has explained the significance of the editorial "we." It may have a variety of meanings. For example, when you read "We expect our wife home today," "we" refers to the editor. "We are a little bit with our work" includes the whole office force, even the devil and the towel; in "We are having a boom," the town is meant. "We received over 100,000 emigrants last year," embraces the nation; but "We have hog cholera in our midst" means that the man who takes our paper and does not pay for it is ill.—Wall Lake (Ia.) Blade.

Charles Backwoods—"I see it says here some of them New York banks have been doing business for thirty years and never closed their doors."

Mrs. Backwoods—"Dear me, how careless! I wonder anybody trusts 'em with their money."—Puck.

## The Queen Borrowed One.

The Queen, like the rest of her subjects, has borrowed an old umbrella in her time. On one occasion, the story goes, she and the Prince Consort waited for some distance beyond the woods of Claremont, and were overtaken by a thunderstorm. They took shelter in the nearest cottage, and, seeing there was no likelihood of the storm abating, the prince asked the old woman at the cottage if she would kindly lend them an umbrella. The old dame was quite unaware of the rank of her visitors, and had a rooted objection to trusting her precious gingham to the hands of strangers. She at first declined altogether to lend it. Finally, however, her objections were overcome. The old woman followed her visitors down to the garden gate, relighting many times over that they were to be sure and let her have it back in an hour's time, or she would let them know the consequences. Well, within the hour a footman arrived from Claremont bearing the precious gingham, with a message of thanks and a handsome gratuity from the Queen.—Pitt-Rivers.

## The Bad Planners of Our Girls.

American girls, admired at home and abroad for their beauty and intelligence, still rest under the reproach of possessing bad manners, and no one who is unbiased can question the justice of the general verdict on this subject. This is one of those true things said which ought not to be true. American girls, the happiest, healthiest, most independent girls in the world, should be faultless in their manners, or nearly faultless. Then, why are they so remiss in this important particular?

The good fortune of the American girl doubtless leads to her want of polite manners. Accustomed to having her "own way," devoid of deference and respect for her parents or for any one else, not sensitive to the feelings of others, because she had not been trained to observe them, the American girl goes on her way rejoicing, and does not realize the careless selfishness of her attitude until she finds herself, perhaps, with very few friends and no admirers.—Woman's Home Companion.

## A Contrast in Cooks.

In an article contributed to a London paper, John Strange Winter, who has been living for many months past in Dieppe, compares the French to the English cook, rather to the detriment of the latter. "In the French kitchen," he says, "there is no waste. It would seem that the French mind does not run to waste or level in it, as the lower class English mind invariably does."

The French cook will not only do a bit of the housework, but she will do it cheerfully as a matter of course. "You cannot buy your French cook too many pans, and her soul loves copper in her kitchen. Certainly an English cook would grumble if she was expected to keep a kitchen full of copper pans bright and clean; but a French one has them in a condition akin to burnished gold. Her pride is gratified if her kitchen walls are hung with these ornaments, and even if she does the greater part of her small cooking in little enameled pans, she will daily rub up the copper ones which hang on the wall."

## All Sorts.

The Washington Post gives this advice in regard to your husband: When you marry him, love him. After you marry him, study him.

If he is honest, honor him. If he is traitorous, watch him.

If he is generous, appreciate him. If he is selfish, shame him.

When he is sad, cheer him. When he is crank, amuse him.

When he is talkative, listen to him. When he is quarrelsome, ignore him.

If he is progressive, spur him. If he is choleric, spare him.

If he is noble, praise him. If he is ignoble, shield him.

If he is confidential, encourage him. If he is secretive, trust him.

If he is jealous, cure him. If he is indifferent, pique him.

If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him.

If he favors society, accompany him. If he does you a favor, thank him.

When he deserves it, kiss him. Let him think how well you understand him. But never let him know that you "manage" him.

A long walk is a severe trial for the human understanding.

Every woman seems to be just good enough at figures to convince her husband that boarding is cheaper than keeping house.

The Lord probably knows how many hairs there are in every woman's head, but we doubt if he can count the hair pins.

The only avenue left to some women for developing an artistic sense is in marking with a fork the crust of the pie.

The fashionable boarding-house tables should show less gilding and more carving.

A good conscience is the most reliable witness a man can have.

July is a month for thunderstorms in Hungary. Last July thirty-three persons and 255 sheep were killed by lightning.

One million and a quarter of the people in Persia are addicted to the opium habit, which costs them \$9,125,274 yearly.

The successful pickpocket is obliged to keep in touch with the public.

The man who casts his bread upon the water is quick to observe that the rest of the world is out for the dough.

Isn't it funny that the bride never marries the best man?

Some of the idols worshipped nowadays can be reached without the aid of a step ladder.

Mrs. Starvein—How do you like the chicken salad, Mr. Joaksmith?

Mr. Joaksmith—Oh! that reminds me, I bought a book, that was to be sent home today. Did it come?

Mrs. Starvein—Yes; but why should the chicken salad remind you of it?

Mr. Joaksmith—Well, the book is half-chicken.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Peterson.

## Boots!

Calf Boots,  
Kip Boots,  
Grain Boots,  
Felt Boots,  
Wool Boots,  
Rubber Boots,

at our usual moderate prices, at

M. S. HOLM'S,

66 THAMES STREET,

Newport, R. I.

## THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Largest Financial Daily

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STOCKS AND BONDS

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Sample copies free on application.

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## FARM

## BUILDINGS

INSURED AGAINST FIRE

At Lowest Rate—Strong Companies.

WHIPPLE & SON,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

28 Bellevue Avenue.

A Few Words

Pain-Killer

A prominent Montreal clergyman, the Rev. James H. Dixon, Rector St. James and St. John, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, writes:—"Permit me to send you a few lines to strongly recommend PAIN-KILLER. I have used it with satisfaction for thirty-five years. It is a preparation which deserves full public confidence."

Pain-Killer

Two Sizes, 50c. and 75c.

There is only one Pain-Killer, Porry Davis.

Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



## A Prosperous Outlook.

A balance of trade means only that we have sent out of the country more than we have received pay for in merchandise and the balance of trade for this year is especially encouraging. It will be \$615,000,000 in favor of the United States.

This is the largest balance which has ever stood to the credit of this country. For the eleven months ending with November the value of products and merchandise exported exceeded the value of the imports by \$572,000,000, an amount \$34,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period in the record breaking year of 1898.

It is practically impossible to determine a true balance because of the difficulty in learning the earnings of foreign capital in America and American capital abroad, as well as the amount spent in such items as foreign travel; but the record of exports and imports is one to be proud of.

During the last year Americans have become the bankers of the world, even to supplying gold for the floating of bonds of European cities and governments. The ability to furnish capital has placed the United States higher than ever in foreign financial affairs because of a simple balance of trade in her favor.

The time has arrived when America may be said to be the great world supplying nation, whether it be money, grain or manufactured products.

## One Way to Light a Fire.

Sir Joseph Fayer, who served a long time in India as surgeon-general of the British army, gives an account of the method used by the Hindoo natives in producing fire. Matches are unknown in many parts of the Orient; are not needed, in fact, for most Oriental people are skilled in ways of obtaining flame through friction. A Hindoo messenger brought a note to Sir Joseph one day and while he was writing the reply for the waiting man he noticed an object resembling a boy's popgun suspended by his waist. In reply to an inquiry the native told him that it was an implement for producing fire and gave a practical illustration of its working. A small tube several inches long and closed at one end, held a tightly fitted piston; the latter was hollowed slightly at the lower end and smeared with wax to receive a bit of cotton or tinder which adhered when pressed into it. Placing a small wisp of cotton upon the wax, the messenger fitted the piston into the tube and forced it down by striking it a sharp blow. When it was withdrawn the cotton was on fire, having become ignited by the sudden concussion of the compressed air.

## When Cats were Worshipped.

A mummy cat is a very curious creature. Tons of these embalmed creatures were brought to England a few years ago to be ground into bone manure. What an unromantic ending after 4,000 years' mummification! Some of the cats were bound with the ears standing erect, others had flat. The cat was still adhering to the mummies, though in one shipload, supposed to contain 150,000 cats, very few really complete specimens could be found. It is supposed that the cats were of the species known as *Felis maniculata*, a kind formerly found in North Africa, and probably tamed by the ancient Egyptians, from which we get our domesticated pussy.

As early as 1800 B. C. tablets recorded that cats were kept in the Egyptian temples as an object of worship.

## Idiocy in Numbers.

The Contributor—The 24th may be perfectly cured without pain.  
The Editor—We don't if the specific is hard to take. If not, we will try it 4thly.  
Subeditor—If cured, it will be a 1st indeed!  
Assistant Sub—Idiotically, gentlemen, it is a sore subject.  
Deputy Assistant Sub—Yes, and requiring 40thly 2nd year.  
Correspondence Editor—This is carrying the matter as far as Siquette will bear.  
Office Boy—Those who are so 4-20-8 as to do the above will find each paragraph 2 contain a slight 11 of humor.  
Printer's Devil—5-4 shame, gentlemen—5-4 shame!—Penson's.

## Something about Ironing.

To get the best results the starching should be solid, still enough to stand wear, and flexible enough to give to your movements.  
A high polish should not be aimed at, but instead, a fine, even finish. Neckbands of shirts should be ironed in their original shape, and set up at right angles with the shirt to allow the neck free play.  
Very stiff work does not do much to your linen than washing and wear combined. Solid and flexible is the thing.

"Here, young man," said the old lady with fire in her eyes; "I've brought back this thermometer you sold me."  
"What's the matter with it?" asked the clerk. "It ain't reliable. One time ye look at it it says one thing, and the next time it says another."

By the general laws of England oak, ash and elm are "timber" if not younger than twenty years, or so old that a good post cannot be cut from them. What constitutes "timber" varies slightly according to locality. But when a tree is proved to be "timber" a person who has only a life interest in the land it grows upon cannot cut it down unless it be on an estate cultivated solely for the production of salable timber or unless he has a special agreement giving him power to do so.

"The Boston girl I was engaged to picked me up on grammar before a week had passed over our heads."  
"You got off easy." The one I knew corrected my English while I was proposing to her."—Chicago Record.

"Oh, I don't know," remarked the optimist. "After all, you'll find in every one at least some of the milk of human kindness."

"Hubb!" grunted the cynic. "What you do find is usually the condensed variety."—Philadelphia Press.

Standing around the street is not the only way of learning.—Athens Globe.

## A Tinker's Dam.

"There is no profanity in saying that any certain thing 'is not worth a tinker's dam,'" although it is so considered by many. The expression originated many years ago, when 'tinkering' or mending leaky vessels was much cruder than it is now.

In former times the use of rosin to check the flow of solder when placed on the tin was generally understood, at least by the roving tinkers. When one of these gentlemen of the road found a job, such as mending a wash boiler or other tin household utensil, he would get from the housewife or domestic a piece of soft soap. With this he would build a dam around the place where he intended to put his solder. Inside of the circle thus formed he poured the melted lead. When the metal had cooled, he would brush away the dam of dough that had conformed it to the desired limits. The heat had hardened the heavy paste and baked it thoroughly, so that it was absolutely of no use for anything else. It became one of the most useless things in the world, and there was not enough of it even to be worth while carrying to the pigs.

Hence the expression, which was originally intended to convey a certain idea, appears to have been retained, while the origin is not generally known.

## Cautious.

Many years ago when printed music was dearer than it is now, a plain, quiet man, evidently from the country, went into a London music shop and asked to see a certain book of tunes. The clerk laid before him an oblong volume with two tunes, on a page, a book familiar to old time choir singers.

"The old man drew out of his coat-tail pocket an ancient yellow life and, opening the book at the first page, began to play softly, turning the leaf with careful fingers as each page was finished. The clerks, very much amused at first, grew weary of the droning noise after a time, and one of them, waiting till a tune was ended, ventured to say politely:

"Do you think you will take the book, sir? Does it seem to suit you?"

"The life was lowered, and the player, looking over it at the youth in mild surprise, said gently:

"I cannot tell. I have played only half the tunes," and placidly turned another leaf.

## Then He Ate.

Two lawyers down in Illinois who were billed for a joint debate in a small town took dinner at the same house. One man ate reverently of the good things spread before him, but the other man was worried over his addresses and ate little.

"Oh," said the lady of the house in frosty remarks. "I see my poor dinner is not good enough for some people. Well, I did the best I could, and if people don't like the poor fare we have in our little country town they had better stay away."

"Why?" said the lawyer who hadn't eaten. "I am sure the dinner is perfect. But really I am ill, and I am so worried that I do not care to eat. Besides, I speak much better on an empty stomach."

"Oh, I see," said the woman, "on the same principle that an empty wagon makes the most noise."  
"Will you please pass me everything on the table," said the lawyer humbly.  
—The Chicago Tribune.

"I'm willing to give a hundred dollars to find the man that started the story that I threatened to kill my boy," said the citizen with the red neck.

"I'll take the money," said his friend. "You started it yourself."

"What?"  
"Just what I said. I don't remember it, but one day last week you told your boy you were going to kill him. And then he told the other kids."—Indianapolis Press.

Grosvonor of Ohio, and Champ Clark of Missouri, met yesterday for the first time since they engaged in a joint debate at the Mountain Lake Park.  
"Hello, Champ!" said Grosvonor.  
"How did you get through the campaign?"  
"Splendidly," replied Clark. "I gained twenty-five pounds."

"Well," commented Grosvonor, "I congratulate you. That is the first democratic gain of which I have heard."  
Diner (in restaurant)—What have you got for dinner?  
Waiter—Roast beef, fried chicken, stewed cabbage, baked potatoes, college pudding, milk tea and coffee.

Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and nineteenth syllables.—Answers.

"Beg pardon," said the rude young man, gathering his features together again. "I simply couldn't suppress that yawn."

"Don't mention it," replied the bright girl. "By the way, that reminds me, I visited the Mammoth cave last summer."—Exchange.

According to a paper recently communicated to the Academies of Sciences, Paris, M. Pasteur has found that some kind of mushroom affords a "vaccine" against the venom of snakes. The juice of the mushroom renders a person immune against vipers for a month or two.

"They say my face is a dream!" exclaimed the girl who wished to go on the stage.

"Yes, fades away every night," reported the heartless young man.—Chicago News.

"Have you ever had any thrilling adventures, Penelope?"  
"Yes, once I stood on the arm of a couch to fix a window curtain and the couch shot across the room with me."—Chicago News.

All the Presidents of the United States have been married men at the time of their election except three—Van Buren, Buchanan and Cleveland.

Belgian poultry farmers take such great care of their hens that the "poulette de Bruxelles" sells for almost twice the price of ordinary poultry because of its succulence and its flavor.

Hubbard. I can't get the casters under the bookcase to work at all, and I've oil them twice.

Wife (with conscious superiority). But you didn't use castor oil.—Trib Bits.

Custodian—You changed your mind about taking that flat as soon as you went inside?

Portly—Change nothing. There wasn't room in there even to change my mind. I just backed out.—Denver News.

## The Twentieth Century Train, New York and Florida Limited.

On Monday, January 14th, will be inaugurated the magnificent New York and Florida Limited train via Pennsylvania R. R. and Southern Ry. In the four past seasons the Southern Railway, to meet the constantly increasing demand, have put on an extra high class mid-winter service between the North and Florida points.

Each season has seen the luxurious Florida Limited with all the improvements and comforts that the most fastidious traveler could demand. This season the Florida Limited train begins the 20th century as the most magnificent and luxurious train in the world. It is composed of steam-heated and electric lighted Pullman compartment cars. Each is complete in itself, with every convenience of toilet and luxury of appointment. Each room is richly upholstered and finished in a different wood, and contains upper and lower berths. These royal compartments may be used singly or en suite.

The dining cars, furnished with easy chairs and divans, writing desks, supplied with engraved stationery and the latest periodicals, aid in making the journey delightful and comfortable.

The dining cars are furnished in rare taste; while the cuisine is of the highest grade and every luxury of the season is to be had in abundance.

The observation car, at the rear, is no small feature of this magnificent train. The New York and Florida Limited runs solid from New York to St. Augustine, also carrying a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, New York to Alton and Augusta. Direct connections are made for Augusta, Aiken, Brunswick, Thomasville and points on the east and west coast of Florida.

For further information, call on or address Southern Railway, New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway, Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent.

Among the advertisements in a London paper there recently appeared the following:

"The gentleman who found a purse with money in the High street is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he was recognized."

A few days afterward the reply was inserted:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a purse in the High street requests the loser to call at his house."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The other day a newly appointed warden was taken by the prison chaplain into the chapel, where the prisoners were assembled in a body. The chaplain presented him to the company with the remark that he would say a few words. The warden was a bashful, unaccustomed to speech-making. He stammered, stuttered, blushed and faltered: "Ladies and gentlemen—that is, men and fellow-prisoners—er—I can't make a speech. In fact, all—er—all I can say is—er—that I'm very glad indeed to see so many of you here."—St. Paul Globe.

House Owner—You didn't pay the rent last month.  
Tenant. No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to my agreement.

Owner. Agreement—what agreement?

Tenant. Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all.—Ohio State Journal.

A Scotch divine took one of his parishioners to task for his non-attendance at Kirk; the man said: "I dinna like lang sermons." The parson, with some wrath, replied: "John, ye'll dee and go to a place where ye'll not have the privilege of hearing long or short sermons."

"That may be," said John, "but it will be for lack of persons."

Spanish Carlists have an eye to business. The first thing done in the recently suppressed 1st uprising was to issue a postage stamp. It is blue, with the head of the pretender and the inscription: "Dios, Patria y Don Carlos Rey."

There is really but one place in the world where violins are made extensively. This place is Markneukirchen, with its surrounding villages. There were altogether about 15,000 people living there who do nothing but make violins. The inhabitants, from the little child to the old grandfather, all are engaged in making some part of a fiddle.

"My eyes are no longer like stars to you, I suppose," she exclaimed during a heated conversation with her presumed lover and master.

"Well, suppose you go away about a hundred million miles, and I'll take a look at them and decide," suggested the cruel, unfeeling man.—Baltimore American.

Small Dealer (gently)—I see you have transferred your trade to my rival across the street.

Mr. Highhead (with dignity)—Yes, sir, I have.

Dealer (more gently)—May I ask, sir, what I have done to deserve this?

Mr. Highhead (with added dignity)—You sent in your bill.—New York Weekly.

Mamma. We must get a nurse for the baby.  
Papa. Nurse nothing! What we want is a night watchman.

"Our clergyman plays golf."  
"Has it done him good?"

"Well, it has cured him of preaching so often against profanity."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

"How that wind shakes the sashes, dear," said Mrs. Shady-side, nervously, to her husband while the gale was high.

"Yes, the windows are having a rattling good time," assented Mr. Shady-side, whereupon went off to sleep again.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The only successful way to give advice to a woman is to knock her senseless and then hypnotize her.—New York Sun.

Some people never forget themselves because they couldn't if they tried.

One way to get rid of creditors is to pay them.

Unless you have faith in your ability you can never win a battle.

Pride is the fog that surrounds insignificance.

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect and Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shops at 1011. Office at 1011. P. O. Box 101. Tel. Office 100 Church St. 3-10

## Women's Dep't.

## Make Pockets Unto Yourselves.

The daily press gave an account a few days since of a young woman, walking in the street with her blind mother, her pocket-book in hand, suddenly robbed by a man who was arrested, and is now paying the penalty of his crime in jail. If the woman had had a pocket, and her purse in it, she might still be enjoying her money, and the man his liberty. (Going to see a friend off to Europe not long ago, I saw a young woman hurrying to the vessel, her train in one hand, her umbrella and handkerchief in the other, and her purse held in her teeth! Ever and anon we hear of these valuable articles snatched from their possessors, for which offence men and boys are arrested and punished. In view of this result, the pocket is more than a question of fashion, it becomes one of morals.

It is wonderful what dangers women will endure and inflict on others at the behests of fashion. If they choose to suffer the accidents that befall themselves, that is one thing; but to endanger the safety of others in crowded places is quite another. A young girl, not long since, trying to get into a car, encumbered with train, pocket-book, umbrella, cardcase, and bundle, having an uncertain hold, was by a sudden jerk thrown to the ground, and all her possessions scattered in the mud; she was seriously injured, and walked on crutches for six months.

Perhaps the authorities of the church might do something to arouse the religious sensibilities of the women in this direction. The apostles and prophets in Bible times did not think it beneath their dignity to give women some directions as to their toilets, and an appeal in our day might not be in vain. The discipline of the church require all women to cover their heads when they enter the cathedrals. Paul advised them not to braid the hair, nor wear gaudy apparel, but modestly to cover their faces with veils. Many of the books in the New Testament have special directions in regard to the dress of women, and Isaiah was quite strenuous as to most of the ornaments dear to their hearts. In the third chapter, sixteenth verse, he says:

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty and walk minding as they go, making a tinking with their feet,

Therefore the Lord will smite the crown of the head of the daughters of Zion.

In that day the Lord will take away the tinking ornaments about their feet, and their curls, and their round tires like the moon.

The chains and the bracelets and the tinklers, the head bands and the tablets and the earrings, the rings and the nose jewels, and the mantles and the wimples and the crisping pins, the glasses and the beads and the veils.

If it was thought worth while to put all these directions in the Bible, why would it not be as well to have some provisions in regard to this matter in the canon and civil laws, and men in high places give some directions to our daughters in this line?

A student in one of our city colleges not long since, going to the blackboard, left her purse containing five dollars on her desk; when she returned it was gone. The president called his pupils together and stated the case, reproaching them for the deed, saying: "But if the owner will cut off the part of her dress that trails on the floor, and make a generous pocket in which to keep her purse, she will save her weak companions from further temptation and herself from greater losses."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

## Woman's Part in the Century.

In making up the record of the nineteenth century note must be taken of the remarkable advancement of women in that time. Today they have entered almost every field of human endeavor, and are proving their ability to fill the positions they have taken. College and university doors have been thrown open to them, and in some denominations they find a welcome in the pulpit. The nineteenth century was in no small measure a woman's century.—Baltimore American.

The girls at Smith College packed a large box with dolls and toys for Mrs. Houghton Booth's Christmas work among the poor children of New York. The Vassar girls were busy for weeks before Christmas, buying and dressing dolls for their annual Christmas doll show, where three hundred daintily dressed dolls were on exhibition. A part of the dolls were sent to the University Settlement in New York, and the rest to Chicago and to an Indian mission, except a few which were distributed in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-President of Wellesley College, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, made the address at the Congregational Club of Rhode Island. Mrs. Palmer's subject was: "The Progress of Woman's Education in the 19th Century in this Country." Miss Woolley's, "A Glimpse of University Life for Women in England and Scotland." "Of the sixty Colleges and Universities of this country of the highest standing, only nine refuse to women their degrees," said Mrs. Palmer. "Princeton being the only University in the United States that refuses to confer honors on women. Every college founded since the war has been founded for both men and women. This naturally affects the condition of life in both the city and country. Practically all schools below the high school are in the hands of women, and eighty per cent. of the teachers in the New England high schools are women. Formerly if a woman studied the sciences, philosophy or the classics, it was said she would lose her health, religion and morals. But time has proved just the contrary."

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**900 Drops**

**CASTORIA**

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

**INFANTS & CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of DR. J. C. WATKINS

Pumpkin Seed -  
Aloes -  
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Senna -  
Ginger -  
Peppermint -  
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Sugar -  
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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**NEW YORK.**

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"The Baltimore Belle Who Made the Most Brilliant Match of Any Girl in America" is the title of an article in the Ladies Home Journal for January. "Housekeeping in a Millionaire's Family," "The Little Women Play," adapted from Miss Alcott's charming story, for stage presentations, and illustrated by Reginald B. Birch, and two pictorial pages, "A Winter Service at Church," by W. L. Taylor, and "The Town Meeting," by A. B. Frost, are some of the leading literary and artistic features with which the Journal begins the twentieth century. "The Fidelity of Lucinda Smith," by Josiah Allen's Wife, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "The Successors of Mary the First," "The Story of a Young Man," by Clifford Howard, and another "Blue River Bear Story," by Charles Major, are also among the many excellent things presented in the January Journal. Two articles show plans and details for "A Country House of Moderate Cost" and "A Southern Farmhouse to Cost \$3000." Edward Bok writes of "The Two Centuries and This Magazine"—the Journal. There is also a double page, "Through Picturesque America," giving eleven views of the magnificent scenery of Washington and Oregon. Practical articles show the fashions in woman's wear, and touch upon almost every subject for the home. By The Curtis publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Landlady—I rather like having one dyspeptic at my table.

Visitor—How queer!

Landlady—Oh, no; he makes the other boarders ashamed to find fault.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bill—Did you say that gun of yours would shoot 10,000 yards?

Jim—That's what I did.

"Well, it's marked to shoot only 300 yards."

"Yes, but there are two barrels."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Poet—I am tired of social life. I am going to seek out a quiet nook, where I shall see no one and speak to no one, and where I shall have perfect solitude.

The Artist—What a capital idea. I'll come with you.—Pick-Me-Up.

Boy—Grandpa, I wish you'd buy me a pony.

Grandpa (a philanthropist)—My son, think of the poor boys who can't even get bread to eat.

Boy—I was thinking of them—the poor little boys whose papas have ponies to sell that nobody will buy.—Gaiety.

"This snail-like pace," growled the firstrolley car passenger, "is enough to rile a saint."

"Yes, these cars are peculiar," replied the philosopher man. "When you're in a car it simply crawls; but when you're trying

## Historical and Genealogical.

### Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as possible.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.
7. Direct all communications to: MISS E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1901.

#### NOTES.

**HISTORY OF ATKINSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Four or more generations of our ancestors who labored with brains and hands to reclaim from a dense wilderness the fertile lands of Atkinson, who filled the soil, and fought for their rights in the town or country, are sleeping in the village cemetery. Many records and reminiscences connected with their work are scattered among the families of their descendants, which should be rescued from loss while they may be.

The work of collecting and compiling a history of a country town is seldom attended with pecuniary advantage. The benefit and treasure that it will be to the coming generations can never be estimated in money value.

A History of Atkinson, N. H., from its early settlement in 1727 to 1900, is being prepared and the kindly interest and co-operation for the "good of the cause" is asked from residents, former townsmen and all friends or descendants of the town, that a complete, accurate and satisfying volume may be produced. Assistance in collecting old family records (births, marriages and deaths), traditions or reminiscences, papers relating to the civil, military, educational, or religious life of any resident in the past or present generations, will be appreciated.

**COOKE.**—We shall soon publish in the genealogical column an article (continued) on "Walter Cooke of Weymouth and Wenden, and his Descendants, 1618-1897," by Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke, Westfield, N. J.

**SHELDON, PALMER.**—Will you kindly correct two mistakes? Samuel Sheldon married Susanna Sherman, 1739, not 1738.

In Palmer, 1460, after William Palmer's death, Grace Sherman Rogers Palmer married Eli Rogers Porter.

1418. Samuel Sheldon and his conjectured wife Susanna had two daughters who married two Rogers brothers. Samuel Sheldon, born 1742, married Tabitha Rogers, Benjamin Sheldon, born —, married Mary Rogers. These were daughters of Capt. John Rogers and Mehitable Pratt, his wife. Besides Samuel and Benjamin they had John, married Editha Phelps, and Mary, married David Pennington.—J. F. S. S.

#### QUERIES.

The three following queries are re-printed from the American Monthly Magazine, and we hope some one can supply the answers.

1791. JICKS.—Wanted, the ancestry of Priscilla Hicks, b. at Rehoboth, Mass., July 23, 1743. She married Jonathan Wheeler and lived at Amesbury, Mass.; died at Mansfield, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1832.—M. H. H. T.

1792. CRAWFORD.—I would like to correspond with the descendants of Anne Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Frelove (Fenner) Crawford. She married, 1711, Peleg Carr, of Providence, R. I.

Wanted, name and ancestry of the wife of Gideon Crawford, b. 1736, son of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford.

Would like to hear of descendants of Frelove Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford, married, 1770, Peleg Green.

Frelove Crawford, daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (—) Crawford, married, 1765, in Providence, Nathaniel Green. Can I hear from descendants?

Wanted, ancestry of Samuel Tripp, of Providence, who married, 1757, Mary Crawford, daughter of Gideon and Mary (Bernon) Crawford.

Would like the ancestry and name of wife of Robert Crawford, who lived in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., prior to 1811. Where did he live before going to Argyle?—J. S. N.

1793. STEVENS.—Wanted, the date of birth and the ancestry of Ruth Porter, daughter of Samuel Porter, of Hadley, Mass. She married the Rev. Stephen Steele, of Tolland, Conn., May 2, 1720; died at Tolland, 1750.

Also date of birth and the ancestry of Margery Taft, who married Eliza Steele, of Tolland, son of Eliza and Sarah (Wolcott) Steele, Jan. 20, 1791. Did Margery Taft live in Windsor, Conn., at the time of her marriage?—M. E. A.

1791. TURNER.—Can any one give me the parentage of the following Turners, whom I find in the list of marriages of Scituate, Mass.?

Abner Turner and Grace Mott, married February 1, 1720.

Thomas Tilden and Lettice Turner, married December 12, 1728.

Major Amos Turner, and Mrs. Hannah Clap, widow, married November 19, 1730.

Seth Turner and Mehitable Gould, married Dec. 10, 1730.

Benjamin Tilden and Grace Turner, married February 24, 1731.

Samuel Titchfield and Fear Turner, married March 6, 1731.

Joseph Toltun and Mary Turner, married May 22, 1738.

William Peaks and Priscilla Turner, married January 15, 1740.—M. J.

ember 30, 1780, in the 24th year of her age.

1. Chloe, born about 1759.
2. Phebe, born about 1761.
3. George, born about 1763.
4. A child not named, born 1765.
5. Jerusha, baptized June 12, 1768.
6. John, baptized August 12, 1770.

Were there more children? Can any one supply the missing dates?—M. L. C.

1790. MARTIN. GIBBS.—Who can give the ancestry of the people referred to in the following inscription?

"Here lieth interred the Body of Elizabeth, the wife of James Martin, daughter of William Gibbs and Elizabeth, his wife, and formerly the wife of William Gardner, by whom she left surviving, two sons and two daughters, and departed this life on Wednesday the 14th day of May, Anno, 1735, in the 34 year of her age."—B. L. N.

1797. CLAPP.—Ralph and Fanny (—) Clapp, of Westhampton, Mass., had a son Dexter, the Reverend Dexter Clapp, born July 15, 1816, died July 26, 1868. His wife was Susan —. Can any reader of the MERCURY give me the maiden names and ancestry of the wife and mother of Rev. Dexter Clapp?—G. C.

1798. REYNOLDS.—I should like information in regard to Nathaniel Reynolds, son of Peter and Mary (Giles) Reynolds, who was baptized in Bristol, R. I., October 27, 1717. An intention of marriage was recorded in Bristol, June 18, 1741, between him and Mary Little. Is it the same Nathaniel Reynolds who is recorded as dying at Jamaica, in September, 1747? Had he any children?—T. J.

1799. EATON.—What was the maiden name of Jonathan, wife of Samuel Eaton, of Tolland, Conn., whose daughter Bethiah was born 1733.—R. D.

1800. WILLIAMS.—Would like parentage and dates of birth of the following:

Elizabeth Haley, who married Nathaniel Williams, born at Stonington, Conn., July 22, 1720.

Elizabeth Gallup, who married Atwood Williams (born at Stonington, April 16, 1723.)

Rebecca Satterly, who married Warham Williams (baptized at Stonington, April 9, 1727).

Daniel Brewster, who married Phebe Williams, May 31, 1753, at Stonington (baptized at Stonington, March 8, 1751).

Joshua Culver, who married Sarah Williams (born at Stonington, March 2, 1713).

Richard Williams, who married Eunice Williams (born at Stonington, Conn., December 15, 1732.—C. S. P.

1801. PRATT.—Joseph, Thomas and William Pratt were among the children of John Pratt, and were Revolutionary soldiers from Rhode Island. The parentage of John Pratt is desired. He married in Bristol, R. I., about 1740, Sarah, daughter of Solomon Drowne (Leonard).—W. P. W.

#### ANSWERS.

1730. SHEFFIELD.—"Civil and Military List of Rhode Island" says: Nathaniel Sheffield, Ensign, Kings County Regiment, May, 1752, May, 1753, February, 1751.

James Sheffield, of Westerly was a Justice of the Peace, May, 1752. Nathaniel Sheffield, Justice of the Peace, May, 1753, June, 1755, May, 1751. Nathaniel Sheffield, Captain of Charlestown Company, Kings County Regiment, with Lieutenant Amos Greene and Ensign Eliza Clarke, June, 1757. Expedition against Crown Point, also Captain of the same Regiment, June, 1758.

Nathaniel Sheffield, Justice, May, 1770, October, 1778, May, 1780, May, 1781. Nathaniel Sheffield, Justice of the Peace, May, 1759, September, 1762, May, 1768.

Thomas Sheffield, Captain of Charlestown Company of Kings County Regiment, August, 1774, June, 1775, May, 1776.

Thomas Sheffield, Major, May, 1777, and May, 1778, of First Regiment, Kings County Militia, Joseph Noyes, Colonel, and Jesse Maxson, Lieutenant Colonel.—H. R. C.

1773. DENNIS.—Robert? Dennis was son of Robert and Sarah (Howland) daughter of Henry Howland, of Duxbury and wife Mary (Newland) whose son Zoeth? Deborah? (Briggs, daughter of Thomas? Briggs and Mary (Fisher)? and their son Thomas? Howland born 1769 married Content Briggs; whose sister Hannah? Howland married Edward Briggs; Zoeth? Howland had another son, Nathaniel? of Dartmouth, who married Rose Allen, and had John? Howland, born 1687, who married Mary Cooke, daughter of John, whose father may have been Francis Cooke, of the Mayflower; whose brother, James? Howland, born 1659, married Deborah Cooke; this a Briggs and Cooke ancestry in the family of the grandmother of Robert Dennis, which led to Robert's own marriage. For Robert? Dennis married January 22, 1700, Susanna? Briggs, cousin to Deborah? Briggs, who married Henry Howland, aforesaid, as Susanna? was daughter of William? Briggs, brother of Thomas? Briggs, aforesaid.

William? Briggs married 1680 Elizabeth Cooke, daughter of John? Cooke and Mary Borden, son of Thomas? Cooke and Mary —, who in 1680 became Mrs. Jeremiah Brown.

The parents of Thomas Cooke have not yet been found with proof. This Susanna (Briggs) Dennis had three first cousins of the name of Susanna Briggs, daughters of brothers, uncles to Susanna, who confine her record, as they also had Cooke ancestry. They were:

Susanna? Briggs, born March 11, 1672, (daughter of Thomas? Briggs, and sister to Deborah? (Briggs) Howland aforesaid) who married February 9, 1695, Stephen Wilcox, son of Daniel Wilcox and Elizabeth? Cooke, daughter of John? Francis? Cooke, of the Mayflower.

Susanna? Briggs, daughter of John? Briggs and Hannah Fisher (sister to Mary who married Thomas? Briggs, brother of this John? Briggs) married Joseph Cooke brother of Elizabeth, wife of William? Briggs aforesaid. Their brother, Edward Briggs, married Sarah Wilcox, daughter of Daniel Wilcox and Elizabeth? Cooke, daughter of John? Francis? Cooke, of the Mayflower.

Susanna? Briggs, born September 24, 1697, married William Cooke. She was daughter of Enoch? Briggs and Hannah Wilcox, (widow of Daniel, son of Daniel Wilcox and Elizabeth? Cooke, daughter of John? Cooke) and Hannah was daughter of John? Cooke and Mary Borden, son of Thomas Cooke, aforesaid.

Thus Susanna (Briggs) Dennis; Susanna (Briggs) Howland; Susanna

# Boston Store Annual Sale.

THIRD WEEK.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

## LACES.

75 Pieces Swiss Trimming and Hattburg Embroidery, measuring from 2 to 5 inches wide. Regular price 10c.; sale price 5c. a yard.

50 Pieces Black Tuxedo Veilings. Regular price 25c.; sale price 10c. a yard.

Embroidered Bureau Scarfs, 54 inches long. Regular price 50c.; sale price 25c. each.

Embroidered Pillow Shams, 32 inches square. Regular price \$1.00; sale price 50c. a pair.

## NAINSOOKS, ETC.

White Nainsook, in a variety of stripes, plaids and small checks. Regular price 12½ cents. Sale price 9c. a yard.

Checked Nainsook, in various styles and desirable effects. Regular price 25c.; sale price 12½c. a yard.

White Dimity, a small lot of the qualities usually sold at 15c. and 20c.; sale price 10c. a yard.

## CURTAINS.

Brussels Net Lace Curtains, in elegant designs, 34 yards long. Regular price \$3; sale price \$2.29 a pair.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, extra wide, 34 yards long. Regular price \$1.50; sale price \$1.19 a pair.

Chamber Curtains, of fish net, in the new shades, trimmed with lace ruffle. Regular price \$1.50; sale price 98c. a pair.

Turkoman Curtains, light and soft in texture, with bayader stripes, in soft tone Oriental colorings, trimmed with tasseled fringe. Regular price \$3; sale price \$2.39 a pair.

## BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Our annual black goods sale always incites to widespread interest. We might say that no feature of our sale attracts so much attention as the special days devoted to the sale of black silks and dress goods; and the reason must be obvious, even to the casual observer. Fashion favors black for ladies' dress. None of the liveliest colors are so much in request. Black stands supreme in the realm of dress materials. It harmonizes with every occasion. No color stands the wear and tear of use so well as black. None gives such satisfactory service in proportion to cost.

## BLACK SILKS.

Black French Reine, Black Italian Tricot Black Peau de Soie, Black Anore, Black Crepe de Chine, Black Silk Grenadine. Regular price \$1.25; sale price 69c. a yard.

Black Pannet Crepe, Black Gros Grain, Black Lace Grenadine. Regular price \$1.50; sale price 98c. a yard.

## BLACK CASHMERE.

Black Cashmere, 42 inches wide, Black India Twill, 42 inches wide, Black Storm Serge, 44 inches wide, Black Cheviot, 42 inches wide. Regular prices range from 50c. to 69c.; sale price 39c. a yard.

(Briggs) Cooke, of Joseph, had Susanna (Briggs) Cooke, of William were four first cousins. To know what relation John, son of Francis Cooke, was to John, son of Thomas Cooke, would complete the record, as found in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, page 26, and Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, page 150.—H. R. C.

1651. SUNDERRLAND, SHERMAN.—J. F. S. S. asks for date of Susanna Sherman who married Peregrine Tripp. I can perhaps help. They were married January 22, 1740; she is given of South Kingstown. He was born August 19, 1725; son of Job Tripp, of Exeter, born 1701, and Sarah —; born 1704. Peregrine and Susanna (Sherman) Tripp had a daughter Susanna Tripp, born January 1, 1753, married Samuel Underwood, born January 29, 1756—a sailor in the Revolutionary War. He was son of William Underwood and Susanna —, his wife, and was of Newport, R. I. To, would like parentage of Susanna (Sherman) Tripp. She doesn't seem to fit into the printed Genealogy of the Sherman family.—E. M. T.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyright, 1900, by W. T. Foster. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of cold wave to cross continent about 19 to 23, warm wave 10 to 22, cool wave 21 to 25.

Storm wave will reach Pacific coast about 25, cross west of Rockies by close of 27, great central valleys 23 to 30, eastern states 31.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 26, great central valleys 23, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 29, great central valleys 31, eastern states February 2.

The last ten days of January is expected to average warmer than the first ten days.

We will probably get some real winter during February and March. Next bulletin will give general forecasts for February. An old weather proverb says that April will borrow twelve days from March in order to kill the old cow. Interpreted, this proverb means that it is the kind of weather we have during the closing weeks of winter that most affects live stock. Don't expect an early closing of winter weather.

A bill fixing an annual salary of \$2,500 for each of four stenographic clerks of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court and making provisions by which the clerk will be sure of his compensation when transcription of testimony is ordered was introduced in the house of Representatives yesterday by Representative Harry C. Curtis.

## Heraldic Engraving.

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## BLANKETS.

Full-Size Extra-Heavy Cotton Blankets, with borders of various colors. Regular price \$1.25; sale price 98c. a pair.

Heavy Wool Blankets, large size, and their extra weight makes them warm and comfortable. Regular price \$4; sale price \$2.98 a pair.

Extra Heavy Fine Wool Blankets, colored borders in pink, blue, gold and red. Regular price \$5; sale price \$3.79 a pair.

Winter Comforters, for bed covering, made with fine specially purified fluffy cotton and covered with attractive soft silkline. Regular price \$1.25; sale price 89c. each.

## COTTONS.

36-Inch Unbleached Cottons, Regular price 6c.; sale price 5c. a yard.

40-Inch Unbleached Cotton, Regular price 7c.; sale price 6c. a yard.

36-Inch Continental C. Regular price 8c.; sale price 6c. a yard.

36-Inch Pequot. Regular price 9c.; sale price 7c. a yard.

36-Inch Langdon 76. Regular price 9c.; sale price 7c. a yard.

36-Inch Fruit-of-the-Loom. Regular price 9c.; sale price 7c. a yard.

36-Inch Williamsville. Regular price 10c.; sale price 8c. a yard.

36-Inch Crown. Regular price 12½c.; sale price 10c. a yard.

## TOWELS, ETC.

Bleached Honeycomb Towels, Size 22x46, well adapted for bureau or stand covers. Regular price 15c.; sale price 10c. each.

Turkish Bath Towels, unbleached, Regular price 25c.; sale price 19c. each.

Unbleached Linen Crash, 20 inches wide, soft finish. Regular price 12½c.; sale price 10c. a yard.

## COLOR SILK.

A number of short lengths of Colored Silks, including Taffetas, India and various other kinds. Regular price 50c. to 75c.; sale price 25c. a yard.

Pure Silk Taffetas, in a great variety of shades. Regular price 75c.; sale price 45c. a yard.

## HENRIETTA.

Black Wool Henrietta, 44 inches wide, Black Cheviot, 50 inches wide, Black French Serge, 45 inches wide, Black English Mohair Perola. Regular price 85c. to \$1; sale price 50c. a yard.

## SHEETINGS.

Pequot Sheetings, full bleached, 24 yds. wide. Regular price 28c.; sale price 25c. a yard.

Unbleached Pequot Sheetings, 24 yards wide. Regular price 24c.; sale price 21c. a yard.

Bleached Lockwood Sheetings, 10-4 wide. Regular price 28c.; sale price 22c. a yard.

## FLANNELS.

Heavy Domet Cotton Eldredown Flannel, 27 inches wide. Regular price 8c. and a specially good flannel at that price; sale price 5c. a yard.

Fine French Flannels, in stripes, polka dots and all figured effects, strictly all wool. Regular price 75c.; sale price 59c. a yard.

## QUILTS.

Micheline Bed Coverlets, in damask designs, blue and white, and red and white effects. Regular price \$1.35; sale price \$1.19 each.

Marselles Quilts, extra full size, various designs. Regular price \$2.15; sale price \$1.89 each.

Large-She Crochet Quilts, honeycomb pattern. Regular price 75c.; sale price 68c. each.

## PILLOWS.

Feather Pillows, size 18x26, absolutely odorless. Regular price 50c.; sale price 39c. each.

Feather Pillows, made of the best ticking, filled with thoroughly deodorized goose feathers. Regular price 75c.; sale price 68c. each.

Feather Pillows, "the best" in every detail, best ticking, best live geese feathers, odorless and thoroughly well made. Regular \$1.50 price 82c.; sale price 68c. each.

## BLACK CREPON.

Black Crepons, Black Perola, 44 inches wide, Black Cheviot, 52 inches wide, Black Mohair, 44 inches wide, Black Silk Warp Henrietta and many other desirable things. Regular price \$1 to \$1.25; sale price 69c. a yard.

## UNDERWEAR.

Children's and Misses' Drawers, various sizes, and numerous kinds, odds and ends. Regular price 10c. to 20c.; sale price 5c. a pair.

A lot of odds and ends of Corsets, embracing all sizes. Regular prices ranging from 50c. to \$1.50; sale price 25c. a pair.

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"First class in quality, second class in size."

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**NOTICE.**

The following order has been entered in the Court of the Superior Court.

Order.

IT IS ORDERED that on the first day of the January Session 1901, all claims entered prior to November 15, 1900, in which neither party has appeared to prosecute or defend for one year prior thereto will be stricken from the docket without prejudice and without costs unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

Enter: T. T. BLODGETT, J. C. Nov. 16, 1900.

Entered as the order of the Court this 16th day of November A. D. 1900.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

A true copy attested:

1-12-00.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, Clerk.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.**

DECEMBER 23, 1900.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM E. SANDS, of said New Shoreham, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said ward are notified to present them, and all persons indebted to said ward to make payment to the undersigned, within six months from this date.

WILLIAM C. SANDS, Guardian.

**The National Exchange Bank.**

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this bank January 2, 1901.

GEORGE H. FROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 19, 1900-1901.

**Annual Bargain Sale**

—OF—

**WALL PAPERS**

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10c PAPERS, 5c  
15c PAPERS, 8c  
25c PAPERS, 12 1-2c  
50c PAPERS, 25c

All BORDERS Half Price.

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**W. C. Cozzens & Co.,**

133 THAMES STREET.

## MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed made by Joseph V. Peckham and Benjamin C. Seabury, (Benjamin C. Peckham, wife of the said Joseph V. Peckham, and June E. Seabury, wife of the said Benjamin C. Seabury, joining therein in token of their release of power) all of the Town of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, to the said Joseph V. Peckham and Benjamin C. Seabury, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said Mortgage, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land with the mill privilege, mill race, waters, rights of flowage, and all the buildings, improvements, privileges and appurtenances to said premises in any way appertaining, situated in the said Town of Tiverton, on the east side of the Main Road near Tiverton Four Corners, and bounded as follows, viz: Northerly, by land of Frederick Wilcox, known as the "King Lot"; Easterly, by the Mill Pond; Southerly, by land occupied by the building known as "White's Mill"; and Westerly, by the highway. The line of said highway being defined by the Report of the Committee to define and mark out the same, on record in the Town Clerk's office at said Tiverton, and being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Joseph V. Peckham and Benjamin C. Seabury, by Charles H. White, by deed bearing date November 15, 188